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THE NATIONAL B

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

NO. 611.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

to leave the old man at leasure to carry out his designs, whatever they might be, I began breathing loudly and regularly, while watching him carefully through my half-closed eyelids.

The Jew remained for a while observing me, as if to make sure that my sleep was real; but then, as if every doubt were removed, he crept quietly back to the chimney, threw some brushwood on the glimmering charcoal, which be-gan to glisten and crackle, and went to the opposite end of the room, where the crockery was kept. Anxiously I watched him; but I must confees that my blood appeared to stagnate, and an icy feeling ran down my back, when I saw him take up a long gleaming knife, and while trying its edge with his thumb, seem to

As I have told you before, I believe I am any hing but a coward; I have stood behind a four-foot barricade, and looked up into the gaping mussles of the cannon as they poured a shower of bullets on our slight defences; but I am bound to say, that the present was the most uncomfortable moment in my life. The calculating villainy of the old scoundrel and the simplicity with which I had entered the snare, seemed to render escape almost im-possible. Still I made up my mind to sell my life as dearly as possible. Fortunately I had in my pocket a Spanish spring-back stiletto, generally employed in the peaceful duties of cutting bread and cheese, (German and Freuch knives being made, like Peter Pindar's razors, knives being made, like Peter Pindar's razors to sell, and not to cut,) and I cautiously moved my hand to my breast-pocket, and noiselessly drew it out. When I once held it in my hand my confidence returned to me. I opened it way quictly, and then laying my left arm across my breast, to parry the first blow, which would probably be simed there, I held my knife firmly clutched in my hand, and awaited the attack with account test but no feiling datermine. clutched in my hand, and awaited the attack with ground teeth, but no failing determination. My heart, though, would beat so loudly and so violently, that I feared the Jew must hear it; but when I saw him approaching, with the knife cautiously held behind his back, when I felt his foot against my own, when he bent over me, and felt along the wall with his left hand, to find a spot on which to rest it and give his blow more certainty, my fears entirely disappeared. It is a well known fact, that danger really exists only so long as it threatens us, and it is robbed of more than half its terrors hen it breaks over us with undminished force This was just my case; I had felt terrified, and could hardly struggle against the feeling, so long as the danger was drawing nearer and nearer to me; but every thought, save that of self-defence, disappeared when I knew that the knife was directed against my heart. So soon as he struck at me, I determined to parry the blow by means of the left arm, and the blanket lying over it would afford me great protection; but then I would start up, and bury my knife in the villain's ribs, before he could recover from his surprise, or summon the dog. I should soon be able to overcome the weak old man; and as for the brate. man; and as for the brute, once on my legs, I dare say I could keep him from doing me an

njury.
Such was my line of thought, and I was quite prepared to carry it into effect. But why did the Jew kesitate so long? He had advanced his left foot a little, his arm was still supported against the wall, yet he did not raise his other arm to strike the blow. Was he afraid? I hit my teeth mere closely together, and almost for the decisive moment to come, so excited did I feel—anything, sconer than endure this horrible suspense. Suddenly the Jew drew back; he did not strike at me—his left arm quitted the wall, and he held in it-I har knew whether I was awake or dreaming-the same loaf from which I had previously been eating. He walked with it to the fire, cut off a hunch with the fearful long knife, laid the remainder on the chimney board, and, after ooking up the wood fire till it threw a brilliant

for a long while in a sort of dreamy condition hardly able to realize this state of perfect secu-rity following closely on the danger which I had fancied so shortly before had menaced me. I really began to feel ashamed of the cruel inice I had done, though only in thought, to a man who had so hospitably entertained me; and I almost felt inclined to jump up and tell him of my foolish suspicions. But no—that would not do; he would laugh at me. Still I felt I must do something, if only to reconcile my own conscience. I therefore shut up my knife a quietly as possible, returned it to my pocket, and then, pretending to wake from a deep sleep, I threw off the blanket, took the sack, and put my feet quietly into it.

"Aha!" chuckled my host, who, on hearing
my movement, turned his head quietly toward

"one's feet generally get cold of nigh they have been wet during the day; but the sack will keep them warm enough.
"I think so, too. I fancy it will be better

so," I replied; then fell back on my somewhat hard pillow, drew the blanket up to my chin, and in a few seconds had fallen into a deep and sweet sleep. When I woke the next morning. I found that the sun was high in the heave and on the table a comfortable breakfast had

"So, sir," she said, good-humoredly, "you are awake at last. Uncle did not like to disturb you. I am sorry, though, you had no better bed than this; but I only came home last night from Strasbourg on a visit, and we had all gone to bed for the night."

The old Jew now came in, and gave me a hearty welcome. I hardly had the heart to look him in the face. I was then forced to sit dow to the breakfast table, at which the old man's sen, a fine young fellow of twenty-four, joined Hearing from him that he was going back with his light cart to Strasbourg that morning I willingly accepted his offer of accompanying him. I had had quite enough of adventure for this bout, and, besides, sundry rheumatic twinges told me that I ought not to venture away so far from civilization, lest I might be laid on my back in a rustic village, and my mourning relatives never learn where they should set up a cenotaph to my memory.

When the light cart came up to the door. I When the light cart came up to the inquired what I had to pay; but the old Jer

could not be induced to accept a farthing for the accommodation. Bed and breakfast, he said, had both been poor enough; and I shook his hand heartily upon leaving him. And, upon my honor, in the bright sunshine, he wasn't half such a bad looking old fellow. There was something quite patriarchal abou

Now, I dare say, you'll all laugh very hear ily at my story, and fancy I must have been great our to let myself be frightened by an o man; but really, even now, in writing it, I have had an uncomfortable feeling crawl over me at the reminiscence. It's a good many years since it happened, and there's not mu prospect of my having any more adventures of that or a similar nature; and, between our selves—in strict confidence, mind—I prefer selves—in strict confidence, mind—I prefer making "a pleasant night of it" with Smith es, and Thompson, after a very differ

The breaking up of a negro Sabbath school and the arrest of the black children by the Mayor of Richmond, Va., is not universally approve in that city. The Richmond Dispatch, defen

ing the Mayor, says:
"The Mayor is not at all satisfied that Sab bath schools, even where negroes are taught orally, come under the head of religious worship; and as he believes that such ass o others of a worse character, will not apt to yield his opinion, unless over-ruled by the Court of Appeals. If oral instruction only is given in negro Sunday schools, why are the pupils supplied with books, or allowed to take them to the schools? Do not the laws of the State impose heavy penalties on any person convicted of teaching negroes to read and write? And were not those laws passed to nal advantage. Magnanimity, generosity, or nal advantage. Magnanimity, generosity, or nal advantage. prevent negroes from obtaining education, and from doing mischief with their learning?

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for the Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio,

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

onths, we have not had an opportunity of commenting upon the movements recently rected towards "Fusion," as it is styled. have time now only to indicate our dissent from the policy advecated by the New York Tribune, and to express the opinion that such a "fusion" as was attempted at Syracuse between two Par ties, directly at issue on fundamental questions would have discredited both, and seriously, not vitally, injured the Republican organiza

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION.

In some of the States, the Administration experiencing difficulty in maintaining its position with its own party. It has relied on the nachinery and discipline of organization, aided by the millions of patronage which it dispenses, for support, and not on the rectitude of its measures and the soundness of its principles. The President has evidently never placed a high estimate on these last, and feels that he little indebted to them for the place he occupies. But, while he has little regard for principle, he is a full believer in the potency of party, and feels assured that he can make it may dictate.

res on which he relied have involved himself and his friends in embarrassment. In deciding and selecting the policy of his Administration on the subject of enforcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, he failed to carry with him many of his earnest and ablest supporters. This raised an issue between them and him, requiring that one or the other should surrender. The recusants were deemed as worse than the Black Republicans, who occupied the same ground of hostility to that usurpation; and the pride of

the President, his party feelings, and whole mind, forbade him from retracing his steps, and abandoning a measure that his opponents had told him was wrong. The meritsor demerits of the question, he and his partisans would not canvass, but, having made it a party measure. the party were required to sustain it. All the officials from Maine to California were warned, that the President expected them to sustain his policy-that it was a test question-that if any ventured to investigate the matter, or look to the right or wrong of the policy which the Administration had adopted, they would incur the displeasure of the Central authorities Every custom-house, land office, navy agen-

cy, marshal, attorney, postmaster, contractor and Government dependant of every descrip tion, were converted into party outposts and vigilance committees, caucuses and conventions were convened, and the whole party machinery invoked to support the policy of the Adminisration, and to put down, excommunicate, and drive from the party, those who opposed that policy. The reins of party discipline were at once strictly drawn, for the emergency demanded it. Mr. Buchanan was to be upheld or overthrown in the first great and prominent measure of his

Obedient to the call, the office-holders exerted themselves, the party organization was appeal ed to; but here commenced the difficulty. It was found in many of the States that the organization, machinery, and the whole party harness, were in the possession of those opposed to be the party, and each feels the embarrass-

ment. Just at this time, Illinois is the most conspicuous in the conflict between the Central and State organizations of the party. In other words, the policy of the Administration is not the policy of the Democrats of Illinois. Under these circumstances, no alternative was left for the Administration, but that of bolting from the regular organization, and it accordingly bolted. The postmasters, contractors, and other officials, have had a separate Convention, nominated a separate ticket, and are making was upon "the party," because the party will not

endorse the policy of the Admini There is more asperity and vindictiveness the Illinois entanglement, from the fact that Senator Douglas was in the front ranks of those who resisted the policy of Mr. Buchanan, and has steadily refused to abanden the ground he took in opposition to the President, as to the right of the people to decide for themselves in regard to their own Constitution, and the question of his return to the Senate is involved in been laid. A pretty little girl was tidying the room, and her presence really rendered it quite the President desires he should be defeated, the pending election. It is not disguised that and that the central Government is using its power to accomplish it. This open intervention of the Federal Government and its combined horde of office-holders to control a State lection is not in harmony with the theory of the Government, nor with the practice of the earlier Presidents. Mr. Jefferson, when President, wrote Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the reasury, "I think the officers of the Federal overnment are meddling too much with the public elections. Will it be best to admonish them privately or by proclamation?" What a contrast between the President of that day and this, when the officers of the Federal Govern ment, instead of being admonished not to med dle with elections, are stimulated by the Ad ministration to intermeddle, and ejected from

office if they do not make themselves active. No one would feel disposed to censure James Buchanan, if he expressed a degree of gratifi cation over the struggles and defeat of Stephen A. Douglas-the two never cordially sympathizing, and occupying at this time different, and, it is not to be concealed, hostile attitudes The triumph of one must be the defeat of the other. Each feels this, and the sentimer overpowers any conventional arrangement t reunite them. It was expected by the Admin istration and its friends that Douglas, in view is improbable; but he does so at present, and of the difficulties and obstacles which interpo ed, would make an attempt to appease and proitiate the President on his return to Chicago. Intimations to this effect were thrown out in an armistice. Patronizing regrets were expressed, that the Illinois Senator should have party—a party that has as much ceased to excommitted so great an error as to oppose the policy of the President; but it was suggested, that with due submission he would be permitted to again join the ranks of the party, and the Administration would, on being satisfied of his repentance for having ventured to differ central power, consent to his re-election, and call off the "hounds of office" that were on his trail. That many of the party disciplinarians; and the Administration itself, indulged a degree of confidence in the submission

of Douglas, there is no doubt. If he would

low his lead; and the fact that his Senatorial

of the present Chief Magistrate; and the Illitains it.

nois Senator is not ignorant of the qualities of TROUBLE IN THE CAMP OF THE DISURIONthe man whose pride he has offended. He had been instrumental in defeating the policy of the

Administration—had proved and demonstrated to the world that the President was wrong, and false to principle—had voted with the Republicans on the test measure of the Administraion—and sinned probably past forgiveness. The President had been compelled to receive the rebuke of the Senator, but the time was approaching when the discipline of party, the inuence of patronage, and the power of the Govrnment, could be exercised to gratify Executive resentment. It was to be seen if the Senator, in view of the election, so interesting to himself, that was approaching, would not become a suppliant, and from personal considerations, if not from principle, make concessions to those whom he had displeased.

Under these circumstances, and amid these speculations, the opening speech of Mr. Douglas, on reaching his constituents, was waited added fresh fuel to the resentment of the Central authorities, for he emphatically reasserted his hostility to the policy of the Administration. He declares :

"If there is any one principle dearer and more sacred than all others in free Governments, it is that which asserts the right of every people to form and adopt their own fundamental laws, and to manage and regulate their own internal affairs and domestic institutions. When I found an effort being made during the orinciple, he is a full believer in the potency of party, and feels assured that he can make it complete to carry out whatever policy he may dictate.

It so happens, however, that the very measures on which he relied have involved himself nois, bound by every consideration of duty, of adelity, and of patriotism, to resist to the utmost of my power the consummation of the fraud. We did resist it successfully, until the attempt was abandoned.

"The fraud" which he and his associates with the Republicans, thus successfully resist ed, was the policy of the Administration-the prominent, favorite test measure of the President. It was a bold, explicit, and true state nent of the difference. The President and the Senator parted company, when the former atempted to consummate a "fraud," whereby he people were to be deprived of a "principle learer and more sacred than all others in s free Government." After this arraignment of the President and his Administration for fraud" against the "dearest and most sacred rights of the people," there can be no harmo ny between the accused and the accuser.

Impartial men of the present day, and im

partial history in the future, will pronounce the Senator right in his accusation, and the Presi dent wrong in his policy; and it so happen that, in the issue thus made up in Illinois, the party organization and party machinery, which with the President are always more potent than principle, concur with the Senator and oppose the Administration. This produces a compli cation that is portentous to all that numer ous class of partisans who are discipline to follow the Administration in its measure without regard to the principles involved Even Mr. Douglas declares he "stand by the Democratic organization, yields obedience to its usages, and supports its regular nominees," while fully aware that that organization throughout the country goes with the President, and that the usage has been to sustain the policy of the Administration which it brought into power. We do not see how he, under the rule laid down by himself, can avoid supporting Mr. Buchanan's re-election, if nominated at Charleston in 1860, or any other man pledged to "consummate a fraud" by violating

a "principle dearer and more sacred than all without troubling himself any further about my presence.

I drew a deep breath—it was as if a large stone had been rolled off my chest—and I lay opposed to the Administration which assumes of self-government to which my life for many life others in free government—the right of every will be, devoted." Now, that organization which he says he "stands by" has nominated and elected a President with whom he is in collision on this very principle to which he pledges himself to devote his whole future lifeorganization to which he yields obedience, and whose regular nominees he supports, would, if in Convention to-morrow, sustain the policy of the President-and it is notorious that fourfifths of the members of Congress, of that erganization, voted during the whole of the last ession to violate that "principle dearer and

more sacred than all others," and which his

future life is pledged to sustain. Organizations, like men, are fallible, and may and do change, but principles are enduring. It is one of the mistakes of public men and politicians, that they yield their honest convictions to the discipline of party. There is a reluctance to abandon old associates, even when they are seduced or forced into error, that requires integrity and moral firmness to over come. It is more defficult for aspiring men who have been elevated to positions of honor and distinction, and who flatter themselves the the way for further promotion is before them Duty impels them in one direction, and organ zation the other. Which shall they obey? If they exercise the right of private opinion-the roason with which Providence has endowed them-they will, for a time at least, disoblige and alienate old friends, who would discipling them to submit to the dictates of party mans gers, rather than their own honest judgment and convictions. Great is the tyranny and grea the abuse of organization, and few, compare

tively, are the politicians who have independ ence to resist its domination. It is for unate for the country that party or ganizations are of limited duration. They are instituted, as a matter of necessity, on the presentation of new issues, and are made useful in the commencement; but success leads to demoralization, for the very fact that they have become a power, gathers to them the vicious reckless, and the corrupt who pervert it to their own purposes, and compel men of ability to yield obedience to usage.

That Senator Douglas can continue to "stand by" an organization, whose policy is "the conmmation of fraud" and the violation of "principles dearer and more sacred than all others." must be dealt with accordingly. We have alluded to his case and that of Illinois, not to participate in the struggle which is there going on between him and the Administration, but to instance various quarters, intended to open the way for the most prominent exhibition of disorganization st as its old antagonist, the Whig. Other States and districts are in like condition, with old party ties disruptured on the new issues

that have come before the country.

What is the policy of the Admi party, by whatever name it may be called? It is not that of Jefferson or Jackson, of the Republicans or the Democrats-nor are the issues those which we had under those Administrations. So far as principles are involved, this Administration is opposed to each of them, for of Douglas, there is no doubt. If he would it is centralizing, antagonistic to the right of yield, it was anticipated that others would folmental laws, opposed to State rights and popular rights, and would force a Constitution upon nal advantage. Magnanimity, generosity, or the people against their will, by usurpation and fair, manly dealing, with a rival or opponent, abuse of central power. This is not Republican, much less one considered as a subordinate, are this is not Democratic, but it is the policy of this passes, that instruments of by negroes, are not taken not traits that will be recorded in the biography Administration and of the organization that sus-

The disunionists of the South are in trouble ver the fact that two of their ablest and most nost prominent men-the Hon. Mr. Yancey of Alabama, and Roger Pryor, Esq., of the Richmond South, have had a falling out. It must have been perceived by all the readers of the South, during the last few months, that its editor has abated much of its disunionism, and, from speaking in a critical or doubtful manner of the Democratic party, the South has become Possibly, the decided Pro Slavery policy of Mr. The Niagara is to take them to that country. Buchanan has satisfied Mr. Pryor that the pres ent Administration is as thoroughly loval to the institution of Slavery as one could be, selected by the extremists of the South.

There are, however, several of the mor Southern fire-eaters who have been galled by the change of tone in the South newspaper and at last the Hon. Mr. Yancey, of Alabams comes out in a long letter to Mr. Pryor, respect ing his editorial conduct. The letter was sent to Mr. Pryor for publication in the South ; but, from some fancied or real impoliteness on the Arkansas river, three miles above Fort Atkin League of United Southerners," whose ultimate object was the independence of the Southern slave States. The object the South once | white settlers in future. sympathized with, and professes to do so now, under certain contingencies; but it took occasion, since it has become satisfied with the position of the President and the Democratic party, to attack "the League." The object of the League is stated in articles

5 and 6, as follows: "ART. 5. The object of this League is, by the use of proper means, to create a sound public opinion in the South on the subject of enforcing the rights of the South in the Union. Among s primary ideas are: 1. No more compron of those rights, either in party platforms or in national legislation. 2. A full recognition and maintenance of those rights, as paramount to the safety of the Federal Administration or the success of National parties. 3. The elevation to the public councils of the ablest and purest

outhern men.
"Art. 6. This League will nominate no can-"Agr. 6. This League will nominate no candidate for any office—State or Federal—but its members are pledged to use all honorable means to secure the nomination, by the respective parties to which they belong, of sound, able, and pure men, of the Southern-Rights

We find little in the controversy which will possess interest for our readers, and that little s incredential to the main subject discussed, The following paragraphs, which we clip from Mr. Yancey's letter, are significant :

"You take exception to these expressions:
'Let us form these leagues all over the cotton
States, as it is only in them we can hope for
any effective movement.' 'At the proper moment, by one organized concentrate exists. ment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.' Commenting on this, you say, 'the leading States of the South are specifically excluded rom his plan of concerted operations; and that s done on the avowed pretence of a lack of Southern spirit in Virginia and the other bor-

"To be candid, I place but little trust in such States as Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Ken-tucky, and Missouri. In the first, Slavery is but a nominal institution; and Anti-Slavery ideas pre-vail to a large extent. In Maryland, a Free Soiler is an honored Representative in Congress; and, in the great issue in 1856, that State separated herself from her sisters, and voted for Fillmore. Tennessee has long maintained a Free-Soil Sen-ator in Congress, and a large minority now sus-tain him there. In the Methodist Conference, her delegates voted against striking out the Anti-Slavery clause in its discipline—while she suc—was sent to the House of Representatives when ousted from the Senate, because of his trict is represented by a Free-Soiler, who is candidate for re-election upon the emancipa-tion platform. Surrounded, as she almost is, by free-soil territory, her slave-owners are emitem of legislation.
"In Kentucky, Mr. Clay's emancipation and

colonization ideas are bearing legitimate fruit, and Mr. Crittenden holds powerful sway over the affections of its people; and it is hardly to be doubted but that Mr. Crittenden, cosjoined with the Anti-Slavery American party of the North, would carry Kentucky. I may well be excused, then, if I said in private correspond ence, (what I frankly confess I would have sitated to make a matter of public discus sion,) that I only hoped for an effective mov ment in the cotton States. There is much in the way in which an idea is put. I said thus much, and no more. I did not write, as you have charged, either in words or in spirit, that acted on an arowed pretence of a lack of Southern spirit in Virginia and the other bor der States. That is your own language and idea-and I repudiate both. I did not name idea-and I repudiate both. I did not nam Virginia. It is true, I did not discriminate be My purposes did not call for it. In a hastily

ween Virginia and the other border States. written private note, it would have been out of place, as between Mr. Slaughter and myself. "It is equally true that I do not expect Virginia to take any initiative steps towards a dis-solution of the Union, when that exigency shall be forced upon the South. Her positi border State, and a well-considered Southern policy, (a policy which has been digested and understood and approved by some of the ablest men in Virginia, as you yourself must be aware,) would seem to demand that, when such movement takes place by any considerable number of Southern States, Virginia and the other border States should remain in the Union, where, by their position and their counsels, they could prove more effective friends, than by moving out of the Union, and thus giving the Southern Confederacy a long abolition he tile border to watch. In the event of the move ment being successful, in time, Virginia, and the other border States that desired it, could join the Southern Confederacy, and be protected by the power of its arms and its diplomacy?

The proposed Southern Republic, it seems, s not to include the northern tier of slave states. They, according to the programme, are to join " in the event of the movement be ing successful." The true reason doubtless is. hat, in the opinion of sagacions Southern men, they are mostly sure of becoming free States in he course of time, and the new Republic would wish to keep clear of any such difficulties in the future. But when such men as Mr. Pryor cut oose from the disunion clique, we may know that its cause is a hopeless one, and that the people of the South will not for a moment tolerate the impracticable and dangerous plan of

he honorable, frank, but mistaken, Mr. Yan-The Union and Star both come out n editorial lamentations over the fusion of the New York Republicans and Americans at the Syracuse Convention, stating it as a fact that he fusion had taken place, when, at the very time that this was done, both Conventions had ominated separate tickets. Would it not have been quite as well to have got the news before

writing about it? Gov. Banks has been renominated for he Governorship of Massachusetts by acclams ion. The State Convention was a fine success There was a large number of delegates presen and there was great enthusiasm manifeted.

The Hon. Mr. Billinghurst, of the third district, Wisconsin, has been renominated for, is one of the most efficient Republican mem-

WASHINGTON ITEMS

The American Colonization Society have proposed to the Government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia, and subsist them one year, for \$50,000; and in the mean time send them to school, and teach them how her industrial approximate accounts. mean time send them to school, and teach them how by industrial pursuits to support themselves after the expiration of that period. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of necessary clothing and blankets to make them comfortable during the youage.—States. ble during the voyage.-States.

Since the above was written, we learn that its bold and steady advocate and defender. In the President has agreed with the Colonization short, there has evidently been a change in its editor—or the Democratic party has changed. Society for a less sum than \$50,000, to take care of the Africans for a year in Liberia. The vessels destined to form the Paraguay

> endezvous-yet to be determined-as soon as they are got ready. Orders issued to the comnanders of navy yards where vessels for this expedition are being fitted out, direct that the work of preparation be hastened forward as rapidly as possible. Advices from Col. Sammer's command state that, on the 14th ult., it was encamped on the

expedition will be dispatched to the place of

part of the bearer, it was not published in that son. The Colonel had, in accordance with the journal, but made its appearance in the col. directions of the War Department, visited three mns of the Richmond Enquirer. It is mainly tribes of Indians, ranging between the Platte reply to an attack in the South upon a and Arkansas rivers. The Pawnees, Cheyennes, and Kiowas, were severally visited, and made promises of good conduct towards the The regiment was expected to reach Fort

Professor Alexander has made no report

his operations in Europe, and the impression i that the appropriation of \$5,000 will be expended without the slightest benefit to the country or the currency. It is estimated that the laying of the Atlan-

tic cable has cost the Government \$275,000. The exact figures cannot be told until the Niagara is restored to her former condition. A board of survey has been ordered to as

emble at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to ex amine into and report upon the loss, the diffi-culty, and the damage to the public stores de ivered by contractors to the commanding offi-Judge Bowlin has signified to the President

his acceptance of the Commissionership to Para-guay. The expedition will now be dispatched without delay, as the Government intends to have its forces concentrated at the place of rendezvous before the authorities of Paraguay can make preparations for a serious resistance in case they should decide so to do.

The House of Representatives' new hall is being greatly improved by additional ornament. ation in colors of deeper shade than those first laid on. The panels about the seats of members are in damask hues, while the painting bordering the recesses in rear of the galleries is in tasteful dark colors. Before the commencement of the session, the grand approach es to the lofty galleries will be completed.

THE CHINA NEWS.

The news from China, which had the hono of coming to us under the Atlantic ocean, it seems, came to England via Russia. The Russian Government communicated it to the English and French Governments in the following

"A courier who left Tien-Tsin on the 27th June, and travelled overland, has brought to Prince Gortschakoff the intelligence that a trea-Prince Gortschakoff the intelligence that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, similar in its general bases to those which have been concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are opened, the free exercise of the Christian raligion is conceded; the establishment of Consuls admitted, as well as the reception of diplomatic agents in Pekin, and Frence have more. sary. England and France have mor

This news caused great astonishment in England, principally from the fact that the Russian Emperor has it in his power to precure news from China overland thirty days in advance of grating in large numbers to Texas, and will soon leave her a prey to Seward's abolition system of legislation. the following style upon this achievement: "We have been beaten by a month. It

not very easy to say how this has happened How can it be that news can speed more quick ly by relays of horses than by steam and elec ic wires? How is it that the passage of telligence to St. Petersburgh is so prompt? We know the Russians have an establishment at Pekin; but it is of a religious and educational rather than of a diplomatic character. "It was, we believe, never suspected that

high road and a chain of posts existed between the two distant capitals, or that constant com-munications are kept up between the Pekin College and the Cabinet of the Czar. Some time ago we were given cause for conjecture y a passage in a Pekin gazette, which informed is that an embassy, sent to condole with the Russian Court on the death of the Emperor Nicholas, had just returned; but that infortion did not necessarily imply smooth roads and easy intercourse. Here we have an in-stance of six thousand miles traversed in fifty We will assume that the dispatch ardays. We will assume that the dispatch rived at Pekin in the form of a telegram, that Moscow was the nearest point to which it was carried. It is still rapid work. It is not t ten miles an hour for twelve hours a day, or five miles an hour for twenty-four hours a day, are very fast work for Tartar couriers over prepared country. But our surprise is to find hat the country is so prepared. if he took the direct route, must have struck northwards from Pekin, and, crossing the Great Wall of China, must have advanced into the vast sandy desert which interposes between the in-habited parts of China and those mountain

ranges that separate the Russian from the Chinese dominions. "He must have traversed this desert in an oblique direction, and, surmounting the hills that form its northwestern boundary, he must have ridden over the steppes of the stopping, perhaps, for a short rest in Turkis-tan. Coursing down the valleys of the tributanies to the eea of Aral, and passing to the anorth of the Caspian, he would thus reach the frontier of Russia Proper, and might water his horses in the Volga and the Don, as he passed on in his now easy course along the prepare

routes to the capital.
"Was this his road? Or did he strike up northwards from Pekin until he reached some Russian settlement on the winding and myste-rious Amoor, about which we hear so much and know so little?"

Since orders have been received at the Brook lyn navy yard for the immediate refitting of the United States ship Niagara, visiters have been stopped from coming on board, and all the available mechanics and workmen put upon her, night and day, to insure completion for the work for which she is intended at as early a day as possible. The paying-out machinery and bulk-heads that were temporarily erected will be taken out, and every obstruction to prevent he free circulation of air removed.

The Democrats in the sixteenth Conressional district, Penn., are in trouble. Fifty-nine unsuccessful ballots were had last week in Convention, after which it was voted by lecided majority that the present Lecompto ember should not receive the nomination

The Hon. Mr. Grow, in the fourteenth Con gressional district, Penn., has been renominated for a fifth term of Congress. This is doing well. Let every member who is true to his constituents, and able, be returned. Mr. Grow bers in Congress.

THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.

The Hon. Francis P. Blair has given notice American that he shall contest the seat of his opponent in this district. According to the St. Louis Democrat, in 1856, the vote of St. Louis at the Conshowing an increase in two years of nearly fortytion of St. Louis in two years. The Democrat remarks upon this fact :

though we have no census to show the present population, the daily observation of our citizens informs them that no such stupendous accession to their numbers has taken place. But, when we see how this increase is distributed among the several wards, we realize how much of an exaggeration it is, but are no longer puz-zled to account for it. In five wards of the city, zled to account for it. In five wards of the city, (from the first to the fourth, inclusive with the sixth), the increase has been twenty-one per cent. In the other five, the increase is more than double, for it is fifty-four per cent. It is no surprising coincidence that Barret received the vote which elected him in the wards which the vote which elected him in the wards which have added fifty four per cent. to their population in two years. In these wards, the vote given to Barret is quadruple what was given to Reynolds two years ago. The whole increase of the voting population in these wards is 3,636, and the increase in the other five wards is 1,317—little more than one third; and it is well known that the lower wards have not lagged i the path of progress. Of this number, (3,636,) Barret received 2,794, his entire vote in these localities amounting to 3,671, Reynolds's vote, which it includes, having been 877. Who can doubt for a moment that the votes were mainly manufactured?"

Mr. Blair, in a card to the Democrat, speaks with confidence of his ability to prove a vast amount of frauds in the election upon the part of his opposition friends. This will do no good with an Administration House, but may answer if the opposition have control of the popular branch of Congress.

NO FUSION IN NEW YORK.

Our readers will perceive by our news columns that the attempt which was made at by this Convention be discharged from Syracuse, New York, to fuse the Republican and American Conventions, or the parties which they represented, failed most ingloriously. The a large majority. Much excitement followed, Americans are not yet ready as a party to take but, when order was restored, the following higher ground upon the Slavery question than ticket was nominated: that occupied by Mr. Douglas last winter, and For Governor, Edward D. Morgan, of New the Republicans, we are pleased to be able to re- York; for Lieutenant Governor, Robert Campcord, refused to give up any of their distinctive | bell, of Steuben; for Canal Commissioner, Hicord, refused to give up any of their distinctive principles, even to gain probably a hundred thousand American votes. The Democratic party in New York gives evidence that it will Littlejohn said, as he was fully confident that present an unbroken front this fall to the Re- it was the desire of the Convention to unite publicans. The Hards and Softs will probably with the Americans this fall, and that, as a misunite, in the hope of winning the spoils of victory. With such a prospect before the oppoents of the Administration, we cannot believe hat many thousands of voters will cast their votes for the American ticket. Those who do so will do it doubtless expecting to defeat the Republicans in that way, and caring little which party triumphs. It would have been a delu-

who will cost their votes where they will tell against the present Administration. THE "ECHO" NEGROES. - The people of harleston had at one time serious thoughts of taking possession of the Echo's cargo of Africans, under color of a State law. An exchange

states the history of the matter as follows: "We learn from the Mercury that, on Sunday morning, 'a number of gentlemen' called upon Sheriff Carew, of the Charleston district, and laid before that officer 'formal information' with a view of requiring him to proceed under the act above mentioned. The sheriff, to do him ustice, appeared sufficiently willing, but, as thought it prudent first to take advice from Messrs. Whaley and Lord, his lawyers, and also mesers. Whatey and Lord, his lawyers, and also from the Attorney General. But these high sources of counsel did not agree. In fact, they took opposite grounds—Mesers. Whaley and Lord advising the sheriff that it was his duty to seize the Africans, while the Attorney General decided that he had no business to touch them. The latter based his opinion upon certain acts of Congress authorizing the introduction of the negroes in question, which acts he conceded to constitutional and valid, and ingeniously lodged the manifest conflict between the Na onal and State laws, by saying that, inasmuch

as the acts of Congress were made in pursu-ance of the constitutional powers of that body, they were 'part of the law of South Carolina.'
"The Mercury informs us that the sheriff, 'being unwilling, under all the circumstances, to force a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the Federal Governments,' concluded to forego further measures.' In this, he showed his discretion. But what a precious oppor-tunity to vindicate the slave trade has thus been ost! When will the friends of that traffic have

such another? It seems, then, that the people of South Carolina, after a deal of Nullification talk, came near giving the country a specimen of the gennine article.

John McKeon, of New York, a wellknown Democrat, has come out in a letter in favor of Haskin, and against Lecomptonism, whereupon the New York News, a Buchanan journal, imitates the Union of this city in a

small way. It says: "It will be remembered that Mr. McKeon was removed from office by the President, as United States District Attorney, last fall, for opposing the election of Mayor Wood, then the regular Democratic candidate. Since that time, he has been appointed Deputy District Attorney for this city and county, by Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, the Chairman of the 'Sweeney General Committee' in Tamana Lett. Committee' in Tammany Hall. It could not have been unknown to Mr. Sweeney that Mr. Administration * * * We demand the Administration. * * * We demand the removal of Mr. McKeon from office. Genthe removal of Mr. McKeon from cffice. Gentlemen of the Sweeney General Committee—some of you are open Haskin men, some are avowedly in favor of Horace F. Clark's re-election, (officeholders, even,) have been hanging round and associating with John W. Forney; but all of you, who do not at once and promptly second our demand for the removal of Mr. McKeon, will justly be held accountable, before he State Convention and elsewhere, for the of-ensive and unpardonable language he uses toards the President, in his Tarrytown letter.'

What slavery is worse than that of party? VERMONT ELECTION.—Returns from sixty-two towns show the election of fifty Republicans and eleven Democrats to the Legislature-Republican loss of one member. Seventeen towns return the following vote for Governor.

Hiland Hall, Republican - 2.118 Henry Keys, Democrat - . This vote is a Republican gain of 220 vote The returns thus far received indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by an inrease of 3,000 majority over last year. The Union has a laugh over the member

the Republican Convention at Syracuse who wanted "the ballot to be taken viva voce," and t calls it Black Republican classics." As the Union is collecting those curious things from the lips of politicians, would it not be well for it to copy the celebrated letter of the Hon. Mr. Foley to his constituents last winter? It might be headed. "Administration Orthography and Syntax."

The Wilmington (Del.) municipal election took place on the 8th inst. Mr. Young, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 11 majority.

NEW YORK POLITICS. and Republican Convention - Two

before the English courts in a slander case, and Our readers are aware that both the Ameriobliged to pay the sum of \$5,000 damages. The can and Republican State Conventions of New English press are exceedingly severe upon the gressional election was 11,878, and it was one York were in session at Syracuse for two or old man, especially the London Times. the most hotly-contested elections upon recd. At the last election, the vote was 16,831, made to unite the two parties upon a single ticket in opposition to the Democrats. With this view a committee of conference was appointed, composed equally of Americans and ion of St. Louis in two years. The Democrat remarks upon this fact:

"We hold that this is incredible, and, although we have no census to show the present interest anys made two unite the two parties upon a single ticket in opposition to the Democrats. With this view a committee of conference was appointed, composed equally of Americans and Republicans. The latter portion of the committee, on Thursday, reported their agreement, to their own Convention, in substance as follows: ord. At the last election, the vote was 16,831, made to unite the two parties upon a single from the Evening Post, are eminently just: two per cent.; and, allowing a proper ratio, this this view a committee of conference was ap-

Great Britain. That such a man, at the age of eighty-three, should disgrace himself by grossly libelling an innocent woman, persecuting her with the unmanly trick of anonymous letters, and by poems reeking with filthy suggestions, "The report states that they had fixed upon "The report states that they had naked upon a union of opinion on the question of Slavery; that they agree upon the necessity for a registry law to protect the ballot box; that the time of naturalization should be extended to as long as is required for non-residents in the State, and that it is our duty to combine to defeat the This agreement had received six out of eight votes in the Republican committee.

Mr. Upham stated that he had offered a

Pro-Slavery party."

This agreement had received six out of eight votes in the Republican committee.

Mr. Upham stated that he had offered a resolution in the committee, affirming the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, which the American committee would not entertain. He would take up with nothing to his friends and the world. When a young student, he was expelled from Oxford for the abourd freak of firing a gun in the college qual rangle. He would neither study the law nor enter the army, although the most favorable inducements were offered. Mr. Talcott opposed the naturalization clause.

General Nye supported it, and believed that he resolve on the Slavery question covered ducements were offered in each profession.

After a short hermitage in Wales, being sudden that offered by Mr. Upham The report, after considerable debate, was captain of troops raised at his own expense, and fought in the Spanish service against France. Returning to Great Britain, without eferred to another committee, who reported

n substance as above, and said: "The committee also report that they had nder consideration the report of the conference committee, and that they were pleased to report to this Convention, that while there was an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political faith between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there was a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite; and, further, they respectfully recom-mend that the conference committee appointed

The report of the committee was adopted by

understanding calculated to defeat this had arisen, he moved that a committee of conference be appointed, to meet a similar committee, should one be appointed by the American Con-

vention.
Mr. Murphy, of Niagara, said the Convention had played children long enough. For himself, he was not prepared to do anything more for a union that could only be for the spoils.

Mr. Stephens, of Cayuga, said they had bow sion for the Republican Convention to have hoped for the votes of such men in any contingency. But there are thousands of men who have heretofore acted with the American party, death to lead them to such a concern. [Mingled cheers and loud hisses.] He would, if a coalition was to be sought, go home, as his col-league had said, and appeal to his constituenleague had said, and appeal to his constituency. He believed the Americans meant to vote with the Democracy, if a union was made. A straight Republican ticket should be nominated, and with that they would carry the people. This fear and shaking was unmanly, and, for himself, he had faith in the integrity and hon-

The Convention finally appointed the committee, who waited on the American Commutate, who was no hope turned with a message that there was no hope of a union ticket.

soon after the Convention adjourned sine die. We now come to the American Convention Mr. Brooks, from the conference committee, announced that a report had been agreed upon unanimously on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. | This is the first report mentioned in the proceedings of the Republican Convention] Mr. Brooks stated that the Republicans claimed that they had s arge majority of the votes. On the other hand, the Americans, in view of the maintenance of their principles, and of their determination to yield no portion of them, urged that they should ast half of the ticket.

A long and spirited debate ensued on the pro-priety of the adoption of the conference report, when, it being understood that the Republicans had discharged their committee, and taken the report from their hands, pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention ad ourned till three o'clock. On reassembling the proposition to table was lost. Various mes rages then passed to and fro between the two Conventions, relative to the terms of an agree ment, but it was found impossible to coalesce. The great difference of opinion, it appears, was that the Republicans adhered to the doctrine that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories. To this the American

object. General Scroggs said the time had now ar rived when negotiation was at an end. The action of the Republican Convention cannot be misinterpreted. Americans are to be allowed to hitch themselves to the tail of their kite, and follow its movements. He had been foremost for union. He defended the conciliatory ac tion of this Convention and of the State Coun-cil, and recounted the insults of the Republi-cans. After authorizing a committee of reference, they had stripped it of power, and ignored its action; had used dishonorable tricks of ne gotiation; concealed the resolutions they pass ed, and after agreeing in conference to join in the making of a ticket, had gone on to mak their own selections without consultation. He called for the nomination of an American ticket. He expressed his deep regret at this result of the union effort, but he could go no

further.
Mr. Ullman characterized the conduct of the Republicans as contemptible. Other delegates also denounced them severely, after which the dependent State ticket, which was perfected as follows:

For Governor, Lorenzo Burrows; for Lieutenant Governor, N. S. Benton; for Canal Commissioner, J. R. Thompson; for State Prison Inspector, W. A. Russell. The Convention, after mutual congratula-tions, then adjourned.

The People's Convention in Westche er county, Pa., refused to nominate John Hickman for Congress. There was a split in the Convention, and Mr. Hickman's friends secoded.

The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman of the 9th nst. says: "Our chief of police received a dispate

from B. H. Herring, chief of the Baltimore po-lice, on Tuesday night, desiring him to arrest a convict in the Ohio penitentiary by the name of Augustus Steltz, whose time was about to expire, upon a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, the dispatch further stating that reward of \$50 was offered for him. Marshall Coffroth went to the penitentiary to make th arrest yesterday morning, and was informe that the prisoner had died the afternoon before The King of Terrors had served a process upor the poor convict, which made all other proceed ings in the case unnecessary."

The Attica Evening Telegraph of Sept.

"By a private dispatch received by the ope-ators in the Morse Telegraph office this mornrators in the Morse Telegraph office this morning, we learn that Smith, proprietor of the Sea View House, Neversink, who died on Friday night last, confessed, shortly before his death, that he murdered Albert Moses, his bar-keeper, last August—a deed for which young Donnelly suffered death."

of the Department will be rendered. The Se retary also directs that the value of sugar portary also directs that the value of sugar

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. This old republican poet of England has been

TH The Convention The Convention for Congress in the held, and the policy triumphed. Office means of party surgard it as a misorendering comparathe representative in the provest that continuinsures success. In harness is worth twelfer the continuing amples of other dist

Let no one, how that the course of dorsed by his const district, untrammel Convention ratified Spink, of Wayne co The fact that he convery part of the dist and true, induce the enemy's camp will h than ever before, w ties will roll up maje enemies of Freedon tion to sink minor o issues are to be me at stake.
Rochester Lorain From the Nev THE RETIREMEN The people a Cong

turned once more to England, has occupied himself in publishing in the newspapers egoistic and garrulous letters on politics or other topics, until the present outbreak of his malady. In this view of the facts, we see, therefore, much ground for pity, but none for the severe denun-ciation which the London Times launcher against the old poet." The London Times is a graphic sensation ournal, and usually cares more for producing a striking effect than it does for doing exact instice between man and man.

The Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's organ, has an intelligent correspondent in this city, who writes as follows, respecting political may ters in Pennsylvania: "The President is taking a very deep into

ly fired with military enthusiasm, he became s

any necessity, he sold the estate which had be-longed to his family for several centuries, bought others in Wales, expended large sums on them,

quarrelled with his tenants, sold them, and again

exiled himself from England. Settling in Italy

he married a French woman, from whom, we

believe, he has since separated, and having re-turned once more to England, has occupied

est in the election in Pennsylvania. The re nomination of a number of his stanch Con gressional supporters having been secured, he is very anxious they should be elected. His old friend, Col. Florence, stands very high in his affections, and may rely upon the unwavering support of the navy yard influence, as well ing support of the navy yard influence, as well as of all other departments of the National Government in your city. Government employees are to be taught that there are not only Lecompton and Douglas tests, but also Florence, and Phillips, and Landy tests; and woe to the poor wights who cannot come up to the full length of all the modern measurements of Democracy! In Lancaster county, the dissatisfaction of the opposition with Mr. Stevens's nomination has created a hope that a respecta-ble endorsement might be obtained there for a Democratic nominee for Congress; and to secure this, I have heard that Mr. Buchanan has written to his confidential friends in Lancastel that he was willing to dispense with an endorse ment of his Kansas policy by them, and ever to consent to the nomination of an avowed an

freed from the ban which has been placed up them as the penalty for an honest adherence to the pledges and principles of 1856?" The same correspondent says of the nomine tion Senator Stuart, of Michigan, by the Dong las wing of the Democratic party, to the Gor

the honest Democracy of the whole North be

ernorship of the State: "The nomination of the Hon. C. E. Stnar as the Democratic candidate for Governor o Michigan, is another significant indication of the public feeling in the Northwest. Mr. Stuart is the same who so nobly sustained Douglas and Broderick in the United States Senate, and whose course against the English bribe was so bold and resolute. His nomina tion was necessary to the salvation of the rai ty; and though he cannot probably be elect his selection as a candidate is a tacit confess of the great strength of the position he so ear

assumed and so firmly maintained.

"I referred, the other day, to the removal of Davidson, the United States marshal, of Ill nois, for being friendly to Douglas, and forgo to mention that Davis, the United States mar ciaely the same reason. Davis is running at the Democratic candidate in a district Republi-can by 4,000 majority, with some chance of an

The forty ninth annual meeting of the Amer ican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opened Statember 7, at Detroit. The Rev. Mark Hopking, D. D., President, was in the chair, who called the Rev. S. C. Aiken, D. D. to lead the devotions exercises. The Treas arer reported the receipts 'om all sources as \$334,080, and the expenditur- \$372,041, leaving, with the debt of the previou year, a deficiency of \$40,870. Two corpora, members and five missionaries died during he year. Nineteen new missionaries had gone of

The London Illustrated News accompany a portrait of the Massachusetts Senator with a itique on his character and services, from

which which we quote the following: "In purity of life and simplicity of characteristics of the same o and statesman. His commanding presence his manner, dignified in argument, but vehe ment in passion; his sonorous voice, his b nignant countenance, glowing with gener and humane emotions, make him an imp sive speaker in the senate and on the tribute, and bind his audience with the spell of fascination. Several of his speeches have been republished in this country in various editions, and have been read by Englishmen more than those of any other American orator. They un fold truths which appeal to the primary and uni-versal instincts of human nature, and, as such address men of all nations. In this respect, also in the luxuriance and elaborate finish his style, he bears no inconsiderable resemblance to Edmund Burke. The portrait of the English and that of the American statesman we may add, also discover a still further rese blance, which has often been noticed."

The Democrats of Massachusetts has minated an Independent Democratic ticket.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issue new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officers of the customs can be no subordinate officers or the customs care
removed or appointed without his previous
sanction. Incompetency or neglect of daty if
to be reported to him for consideration and action. Hereafter, in all cases, where parties al
lege to have claims for the return of dutie
paid in error, illegal exactions, or otherwise
light to the results he made direct to the the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department by the owner or imported upon receipt of which, a report of the co when requisite, will be called for from sale lector, and upon the examination the decision of the Department will be rendered. The Secretary also directs that the value of sugar in ported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised, without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogshead, the relief when the package in the relief that the package in the package in the package in the relief that the package in the pack

and tried candidate met during the nex produce a unity of common cause; b ices, ruled out, for

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NOMINATION IN

For t

their own way, but pequal right to commare not surprised, the approval which is m

ess at the recent

Convention in the A in discharging their resentative, Joshua sume the nomination his public career. paired condition of h for active labor, as which we differ from curring with the unithe prospect of his re Mr. Giddings is no House. For twenty conspicuous among l he was not less distir his principles, and style of enforcing t did, in an extreme small and exceeding for a long time a ma of the influential lead litical organizations which he has confron When John Quincy career of agitation which a friendly bice been the most illustri of his life, Mr. Giddir

ng the same battle, a ing, in its obloquy.
1842, passed upon hit temerity in offering the conduct of the ins ole, was the most note out as a subject of int his seat, and threw hi ency, only to be implargely increased majes Since then, his right dom been successfully be confessed that he pertinent colloquialis Whenever the occasion to protest against so enemy to press forwar to give legislative as regularly as a new Co the first opportunity t cendiary" reassertion somewhat on the pla us tirades in Parl of the Government cause of which he w

yet such has been his the rules of order, a if not the approval, of In this place we me repeating an instance as it should have be reports of the time, which he confronted of his opponents. It debate during the when the old man wa Anti-Slavery thunders offence to one of the sentatives of the chive framed man, and note tomer when excited. planting himself a fev the aged speaker, said which, coupled with

manner, was obviousl House was excited, turning an unquailing and shaking his gray claimed, with outstret "Go, show your slaves And make your bondn but don't come here. It is needless to say once retired, thinking discipline to a more fit ceptible subject. The constitutional temperament disquali of leader; and his u ties, as, for example, l period in the deliberat Convention which non frustrated the calculat

excitement he would down unintentionally of those whose fortur own, and who, though expediency and detail same cause. Still, it was a useful, and, in i adjutor in the political duced by his atormy heart, and his fearless tions of the outsayes u the slave system, had up the doubts of the though well-disposed ping an enthusiasm for ing an enthusiasm for om and human ri to tell in the results of political history of the most beneficent influe were required to organ His Congressional li with the struggle now croachments and usur ore seriously interfe

There is something, independence of Mr. that sympathy which I weak and oppressed, whe fugitive Indians, we faithfully presented in that commands an institute of the sympathy of t se whose conviction mania is not a res t is a certain noble r nest and genuine lecceeded in popular e but he has at last obta the good angel's bock fellow men," and we a that he is even now re-respect and admiratio will repay his unfalte for a great and noble c

About the 26th of Au ledgings at the St. Cha La, entering his name salle, Illinois." On the 28th, he paid for the Naw Orleans papers of

new Orleans papers of rot six copies of the p rious directions, and to

of England bas bee

OL. XII.

in a slander case, and 55,000 damages. The ngly severe upon the London Times. We ow, which we quote re eminently just : athor of 'Imaginary les and Aspasia,' and nisite poems of their English language; realth, and has been ished friend of the rs and statesmen in a man, at the age of ace himself by grossly man, persecuting her of anonymous letters, ith filthy suggestion e theory of his sanity, he culmination of that haracterized his whole eer has been a series ole adventures and exbut his large fortune that the present time, he need, fickle nature, and been a puzzle equally orld. When a young d from Oxford for on in the college quad-her study the law nor the most favorable in-

in Wales, be thusiasm, he became a lat his own expense, at his own expense, anish service against Great Britain, without he estate which had between centuries, bought ed large sums on them, ata, sold them, and again gland. Settling in Italy, yoman, from whom, we parated, and having reEngland, has occupied England, has occupied a the newspapers ego istress on politics or other contbreak of his malady. we see, therefore, much ne for the severe denun-ondon Times launches

is a graphic sensation ares more for producing it does for doing exact nd man.

ress, Col. Forney's organ, respondent in this city, respecting political mat-

taking a very deep inter Pennsylvania. The rehaving been secured, he should be elected. His nce, stands very high in y rely upon the unwaver-ry yard influence, as well rtments of the National city. Government emas tests, but also Florence ndy tests; and woe to th not come up to the ful ern measurements of De-aster county, the dissatis-sition with Mr. Stevens's ed a hope that a respects bt be obtained there for for Congress; and to send that Mr. Buchanan has ntial friends in Lancaster dispense with an endorse policy by them, and even unation of an avowed ar-rat in opposition to Ste-vell; and may we not hope tion will grow as lenient ections of your State, and lly, as, if my information anan has shown himself to of Lancaster county? I amme will answer there, tes be called off from their cannot the persecution of county, be stopped, an

ey of the whole North be hich has been placed upon ples of 1856?" ndent says of the nomina of Michigan, by the Dougcratic party, to the Gov

of the Hon. C. E. Stuart andidate for Governor of significant indication of the Northwest. Mr who so nobly sustained rick in the United States ourse against the English d resolute. His nomina annot probably be elected didate is a tacit confession of the position he so early er day, to the removal of d States marshal, of Illithe United States ma ad been removed for pre

son. Davis is running a lidate in a district Republi y, with some chance of an nissioners for Foreign Mismber 7, at Detroit. The w, D. D., President, was in ea the Rev. S. C. Aiken, D. tions exercises. The Treasna exercises. The Treasceipts om all sources as xpenditur \$372,041, leavof the previou year, a defi-Two corpors, members ries died during he year.

ionaries had gone ou ustrated News accompan lassachusetts Senator with i haracter and services, fro. note the following: fe and simplicity of chara s an exemplary citizen at

His commanding presence; ified in argument, but vele-; his sonorous voice, his beance, glowing with generous otions, make him an impresses seenate and on the tribute, ligner with the scall of fascie senate and on the tribute, iience with the spell of fasciof his speeches have been recountry in various editions and by Englishmen more that a American orator. They un appeal to the primary and unif human nature, and, as and all nations. In this respect, a riance and elaborate fusik. ars no inconsiderable residence. The portrait of of the American states discover a still further re often been noticed."

ependent Democratic ticket

y of the Treasury has issue ulations, in which he says the officers of the customs can pointed without his previous pretency or neglect of duty him for consideration and seeing all cases, where parties laims for the return of duillegal exactions, or otherwing must be made direct to the other than the whole of the other than the other of the other other other other other or other othe must be made direct treet by the owner or imported f which, a report of the car will be called for from the car the examination the decision will be rendered. The car that the value of sugar that the value of sugar to the packages where

For the National Era NOMINATION IN THE FOURTEENTH DIS-

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

THE FOURTERTH DISTRICT, OHIO.

The Convertion for nominating a candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office" has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office" has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office" has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office" has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office "has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office "has been beld, and the policy of "rotation in office "has been beld, and the policy of the comparatively weak and inefficient the representative force we send into the field. All past experience in national legislation proves that continuation in office, not rotation, insures success. A man accusatomed to the harness is worth two of equal ability, not yet before in a superior of the fight of the common cause; but petty contests between rival candidates, local preferences and prejudices, ruled out, for the time, great national questions.

Let no one, however, suppose for a momen rival candidates, local preferences and prejudices, ruled out, for the time, great national questions.

Let no one, however, suppose for a momen clustic that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse out nity of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests between that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse out nity of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests between that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse analyty of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests between that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse analyty of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests between that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse analyty of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests between that the course of Mr. Bliss is not fully endorse analyty of feeling and action for the common cause; but petty contests and the designation of the feeling and course of Mr. Bliss is not fully

enemies of Freedom and free labor a disposi-tion to sink minor considerations, when great issues are to be met, and vital principles are at stake.

A Delegate.

Rochester Lorain Co., O., Sept. 10.

From the New York Evening Post. THE RETIREMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Pagan darkness and bloody barbarity; but this consideration may not be urged against the execution of a legal enactment. We have no "higher law" in the South than the literal obligations of the statute-book; and in discharging our duty as citizens, we are not perverted by the impulses of philanthropy. The President will adopt all possible measures to mitigate the severe destiny of the victims of a mistaken policy; and then, with this signal illustration of its folly, the law will be replaced by some more judicious and humane enactment.

In regard to the fate of the criminals, who were arrested in an act of outlawry against THE RETIREMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

The people a Congressional district of course have the right to manage their own affairs in their own way, but people elsewhere have an equal right to comment upon their doings. We are not surprised, therefore, at the general disapproval which is manifested by the Northern press at the recent action of the Republican Convention in the Ashtabula district of Ohio, in discharging their long-tried and faithful Representative, Joshua R Giddings; for we presume the nomination of a successor terminates his public career. Notwithstanding the impaired condition of his health, which unfits him for active labor, and the many subjects on which we differ from him, we cannot help concurring with the universal feeling expressed at the prospect of his retirement.

Mr. Giddings is now the oldest member of the House. For twenty-two years, his venerable head and stalwart frame have rendered him conspicuous among his associates, from whom he was not less distinguished by the Poculiarity of his principles, and his bold, uncompromising style of enforcing them. Embodying as he did, in an extreme degree, the opinions of a small and exceedingly unpopular party, he was for a long time a mark for the fiercest assaults of the influential leaders of both the great political organizations; but the courage with

small and exceedingly unpopular party, he was for a long time a mark for the fiercest assaults of the influential leaders of both the great political organizations; but the courage with which he has confronted them always won a renewed tribute of confidence from his constituents.

When John Quincy Adams entered on that career of agitation for the right of petition, which a friendly bicgrapher declares to have been the most illustrious and honorable period of his life, Mr. Giddings was at his side, fighting in its obloquy. The vote of censure in ing, in its obloquy. The vote of censure in 1842, passed upor him by the House, for his temerity in offering resolutions commending the conduct of the insurgent slaves of the Creole, was the most noted attempt to single him out as a subject of intimidation. He resigned his seat, and threw himself upon his constitu-

famous tirades in Parliament, the short-comings of the Government and the progress of the cause of which he was a representative; and yet such has been his courtesy and regard for he rules of order, and such his obvious sincerity, as to command ultimately the respec

cerity, as to command ultimately the respect, if not the approval, of his bitterest foes.

In this place we may perhaps be excused for repeating an instance, not, we believe, recorded, as it should have been, in the Congressional as it should have been, in the Congressional reports of the time, showing the spirit with which he confronted the blustering tactics of of his opponents. It happened, in the heat of a debate during the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the old man was launching forth certain Anti-Slavery thunders which gave particular effence to one of the most truculent representatives of the chivaly. sentatives of the chivalry. The latter, a large framed man, and noted as rather an ugly cus-tomer when excited, left his desk, probably with his pockets full of "the documents," and planting himself a few feet directly in front of the aged speaker, said something in a low tone, which, coupled with his defiant aspect and manner, was obviously a menace. The whole House was excited, when the Ohio agitator,

"Go, show your slaves how choleric you are, And make your bondmen tremble,"

It is needless to say that the Southerner

once retired, thinking it best to reserve his

discipline to a more fit occasion, or a more sus

ceptible subject.

The constitutional ardor of Mr. Giddings's

mperament disqualified him for the position

was a useful, and, in fact, an indispensable co-adjutor in the political battle. The effect pro-

legitimate action.
There is something, too, in the boldness and

e has at last obtained a foren

respect and admiration with which posterity will repay his unfaltering and unselfish zea

pendence of Mr. Giddings—something in sympathy which he always shows for the

but don't come here."

Joseph Condi, Thomas Conover alias Etherege, and Thomas Barban, guards of the mail which left Placerville July 31st. They were killed by the Shoshonees Indians, about 20 miles from Gravelly Ford.

The Indians about Humboldt Bay were exceedingly troublesome. A man named Irvin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ultimo, and another, named John Vandoll, on the turning an unquailing eye on the Southerner, and shaking his gray head with defiance, ex-claimed, with outstretched arm:

brings the painful intelligence of the murder of Joseph Condi, Thomas Conover alias Etherege

\$40,000 worth of property; a Presbyterian church was destroyed among other buildings. A large amount of wire has been purchased

20th.

The Anti-Lecompton Convention nominated John Curry for Supreme Judge, L. N. Davoley for Comptroller, and James C. McKibbin and William L. Dudley for Congress. The Lecomptonites nominated J. G. Baldwin for the Supreme Court, and A. R. McElroy for Comptroller. The Republican State Convention and overed. ler. The Republican State Conver the nomination of Curry for Judge, but nominated F. P. Tracy, vice Dudley. They also nominated Dr. S. C. Gunn for Comptroller.

Thomas Doyle is the only passenger known to have been lost by the disaster to the steamer

temperament disqualified him for the position of leader; and his unpremeditated eccentricities, as, for example, his remarks at a critical period in the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Fremont, at times frustrated the calculations of his friends quite as much as of his foes. In moments of sudden excitement he would turn round and trample down unintentionally right and left the ranks of those whose fortunes were linked with his own, and who, though differing in matters of expediency and detail, were supporters of the same cause. Still, it cannot be denied that he was a useful, and, in fact, an indispensable co-Large numbers of adventurers who went to Fraser river are returning to San Francisco.

The Steamer Pacific arrived on the 7th from Victoria, bringing 350 passengers. The ship E. F. Willetts reached here the same day with

E. F. Willetts reached here the same day with 147 passengers from the same locality.

A portion of the troops which recently arrived by the Golden Gate deserted in citizens' costume, but several were arrested.

The amount of gold buillion deposited for coinage at the mint during the week ending the 7th, amounted to 1,809,870 ounces. The gold coinage for the week was 385,000 dollars, all double eagles.

Inving the last ten days, 1,000 Chinamen have landed on our shores.

Markets.—The receipts of merchandise during the preceding fortnight suddenly became profuse, owing to the advent of quite a fleet of square-rigged vessels; so that the market is a bundantly supplied with new and assorted merchandise. The Fraser river cessation of emigration necessarily caused a falling off in the adjutor in the political battle. The effect produced by his stormy appeals to the popular heart, and his fearless and vehement demuncions of the outrages upon humanity incident to the slave system, had a good effect in clearing up the doubts of the temporizing and timid, though well-disposed pcliticians, and in awakening an enthusiasm for the vital abstractions of freedom and human rights, which never failed to tell in the results of the election, and on the political history of the country. They had a merchandise. The Fraser river cessation of char-gration necessarily caused a falling off in the exportation of goods, and in consequence Auexportation of goods, and in consequence August presents a striking contrast when compared with the brisk times of July. The signs seem to be changing once again, and it would be by no means surprising if September should prove a busy month for those venturing in new channels.

From Oregon.—Oregon dates are to the 12th.

promoting a movement which cooler heads were required to organize into effective shape. His Congressional life is honorably identified with the struggle now going on against the encroachments and usurpations of that aristocratical element in our political system, which has allors accounts into the cooler with its property in the cooler with the property in the cooler with the cooler with the cooler was a constant of the cooler with the cooler heads. weak and oppressed, whether it be the negro or the fugitive Indians, whose wrongs he has so faithfully presented in his "Exiles of Florida," that commands an instinctive respect even from those whose convictions are adverse to his own.

From Oregon.—Oregon dates are to the 12th. The Oregonians are trying to balance their distance and their distance di distance distance di distance distance distance distance distance distance distance distan

His mania is not a restless itch for notoriety; it is a certain noble rage—the overplus of an honest and genuine humanity. He has not neceeded in popular estimation as a politician, but he has a least the certain to the good angel's bock "as one who loved his fellow men," and we are not displeased to find that he is even now receiving something of the cers, who propose annexing the point to Mos-quito. This movement will, it is supposed, lead to further complications of the Central American question. Col. Canty had left for Aspinwall.

A flood had occurred in the San Juan river,

From the Richmond (Va.) South. THE SLAVER AT CHARLESTON.

Government is to acquire possession of

Isthmus.

The British board of trade returns for July show a decrease in the exports of over £1,300,000, as compared with July last year. In the imports, an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrivals of which

were very large.

The first detachment of sappers and miners, only twenty strong, was to leave England for Vancouver's Island on the 1st of September.
One hundred and thirty others were soon to follow.
Cardinal Wiseman, of London, was making a

tour in Ireland, and receiving enthusiastic ova-tions at all points. Charles Drummond, the well-known London

giving all the trans-Atlantic steamer moveme America. France.—The Emperor is about to send Victo

France.—In Emperor is about to send victoria a cannon constructed upon his own principle, and named "Alliance," in return for that presented to him by her Majesty.

It was again reported that Marshal Pelissier had asked to be removed from the English embassy, and that his request would shortly be complied with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place as the State State. such recruits to our negro population, every reflecting citizen will pray for deliverance. Admit the want of more labor in the South; concede the great advantages to the African of one million francs as a marriage portion. koff, and that the Emperor would give the bride one million francs as a marriage portion. Count Persigny made a speech at the open-ing of the Council General of the Loire, illus-trative and defensive of the alliance with Eng-land. The speech had attracted considerable attention. Count De Morry had also made an important speech at the opening of the Council subjection to a master in an enlightened and Christian community; and still the argument against the revival of the slave trade, as it affects the interests of the Southern States, will be absolutely overwhelming. In this view, the capture of the "Echo" is indeed a fortunate of Clermont.

ssibility of more outrages on Christians, in nsequence of the bombardment of Jeddah,

in this city for the Placerville and Salt Lake telegraph line.

The Marysville News is defunct, and the Na-M. Turgot is named Ambassador for Switzer M. De Fenelon, Minister at Frankfort;
M. Barrot, Ambassador at Madrid; and M. De
Montessey, Minister at Brussels.
A transport was under orders at Brest, to conocrat has arisen on its ruins. The tional Democrat has arisen on its ruins. The
new paper ts strongly anti-Lecompton.
The difficulties between J. C. Fremont and
the Merced Mining Company continue. The
latter refuse to yield possession of their ven,
and the men who occupy it insist that they will
resist any effort to displace them.
The last overland mail from Salt Lake
reached Placerville on the 16th. The carrier
brings the painful intelligence of the mynder of vey 400 convicts to Cayenne.

New York, Sept. 13 .- The American steam Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st instant, arrived here last night, with Liverpool advices of the same date. She brings 355 passengers.

The general news is not of stirring import-

The Queen had returned to England.

Nearly £1,500,000 in gold were on the way

from Australia.

Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the English coast, but the crews and passengers, with one exception, were saved. Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had

played eight games blindfolded, at one time, at the Birmingham Chess Congress, winning all but one. Messrs. Rudolph, Jung, & Co., silk merchants in Paris, have suspended. Their liabilities are

very large.
The late Turkish Ministry has been ousted, The late Turkish Ministry has been ousted, and a new one appointed.

China.—There are hopes entertained of a treaty of commerce with China. The diplomatic agents of the allies have been allowed to reside temporarily in Pekin, and a Chinese envoy comes to Paris. The Jesuits have obtained exclusive permission to establish a branch of their order in China.

India.—Gen. Grant had left Lucknow, to relieve Mann Singh, and capture Frezabad. The

lieve Maun Singh, and capture Fryzabad. The Rajpootana rebels had fled, after plundering Fouk, pursued by Gen. Roberts. The Gwalior rebels were menacing Beehore and Bughore.

Russia has addressed a note to Austria on he subject of her occupation of Bastadt.

The bombardment of Jeddah by the British steamer Cyclops provokes much comment both in England and France. There is no account in England and France. There is no account of any complaint as yet by the Turkish G vernment. The London Times regards the action as stultifying all the negotiations with Turkey on the subject of the massacre. There is no doubt that the Cyclops was acting under instructions from the Government, and it is the more remarkable, as the Sultan had expressed his determination to exact full satisfaction for the outrage upon the Christians, and had dispatched a special commissioner with the troops to Jeddah for that purpose. The British should have waited long enough at least to have proved the sincerity of the Sultan's professions, before taking the work of vengeance into its own hands. The Cyclops arrived at Jeddah on the 23d of July; word was sent to the Governor that he must give satisfaction for the Governor that he must give satisfaction for the trovernor that he must give satisfaction for the late outrage within thirty-six hours, and at the end of forty hours a bombardment was commenced upon the town, which was kept up in a desultory way for nearly a fortnight. The arrival of Ismail Pasha, on the 5th of August, with 480 Egyptian troops, and full power from the Porte to satisfy the demands of England and France, alone put a stop to these proceed.

the Porte to satisfy the demands of England and France, alone put a stop to these proceedings. Eleven of the murderers were then executed in sight of the town and the shipping in port, and four of their accomplices were to be sent to Constantinople. Of the amount of damage done by the bombardment there is no account, but it must have been considerable. Some paper contrasts this promptness of the British Government in punishing the Jeddah murderers with the neglect of our Greenment. murderers with the neglect of our Government to avenge the Panama massacre, and it is fair to say that we are as much too slow in the latter case as the British were too fast at Jeddah.

About the 26th of August, a young man took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La, entering his name as "S. Bostwick, Laselle, Illinois." On the evening of Saturday, the 28th, he paid for the insertion in one of the New Orleans papers of his own death notice, got six copies of the paper, sent them in various directions, and took himself to Texas.

American question. Col. Canty had left for Aspinwall.

American question. Col. Canty had left for Aspinwall.

A flood had occurred in the San Juan river, to ausing much damage to property on its banks.

The frigate Saranac, from Nicaragua, arrived at Panama on the 29th, making three war vessels, including the French and English, in port.

New York, September 12, P. M—The following further details may be added to the news by this arrival: The New Granadian rights of freemen; they obtain a legal title to

Cougress assembled on the lst, and elected the liberal candidates for officers—General Castilla was chosen President. In Peru, the election paved off more quietly than was anticipated, although riots occurred in which several were killed.

Captain Kelly, of the frigate Saranac, ordered armed launches ashore at San Jana del Sur, for the purchase lands, contract debts, make wills, who had been falsely imprisoned there, but the account of the attempted sear rived.

The following is an account of the attempted sear of Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans: About the middle of August, the Costa Ricans are explored to the Card defeated, are likely to be designed to the candidate for re-election to Congress from the Westheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district, in New York. At a meet the Vestheasted district. In New York, At an meet the lating of the cable: Hudson was a lieu-the decision to Connell

The Queen of Spain has a scheme for remov-

The Queen of Spain has a scheme for removing beggars. They are not to be allowed to appear in the streets after the lat of October, and the poor are to be sent to asylums, nine of which have been established in the various archbishoprics.

Mazzini has issued another circular, saying that to Italy belongs the initiative of national insurrection, and calling upon the patriots of all other countries to contribute funds for the enterprise.

Bell's Life in London pronounces Mr. Morphy, the American chess player, a phenomenon, and says he has played constantly with all who

tour in Ireland, and receiving enthusiastic ovations at all points.

Charles Drummond, the well-known London banker, is dead.

B. Hanes is officially recognised as U. S. Consul at Turks Island.

The entire stud of Lord Derby's racers is to be sold, and he retires from the turf.

It is the intention of the directors to set apart an early day for a great public demonstration in commemoration of the successful submerging of the Atlantic cable.

The United Service Gazette gives a rumor that the Duke of Cambridge, Gen. Sir H. H. Douglas, and Lord Clyde, will soon be made Field Marshals.

Telegrams were received by the cable, on the 27th ult., from the New York Associated Press, giving all the trans-Atlantic steamer movements of giving all the trans-Atlantic steamer movements. steam gun-boat.

In order to make room for the Niagara, the

In order to make room for the Niagara, the St. Louis will be floated out to day.

In consequence of the disturbances at Quarantine, all the available marines at the Brooklyn barracks, on board the receiving ship North Carolina, and attached to the Sabine, are at Staten Island, under command of Capt. Rich and Lieut. Heywood. The guns of the Sabine are shotted day and night, and everything ready for action on board.

The Jamestown is at the yard, has been over-hauled, and is being put in complete order. She will be ready for sea in a fortnight. The

number of men on the roll is 804. The officers of the Fulton, now in Washington, are ordered to report by the 20th of this

The performances at the New York Quarantine were varied on Thursday night by a fiend ish demonstration, which was no less than the burning of several citizens—including the edi-tors and proprietors of the obnoxious city press in effigy, by a large mob, the particulars of which are thus parrated by the Express:

"At about nine o'clock, guns were fired i Tompkinsville, first at intervals, and then rapidly, until the whole town seemed to be uni noiry, until the whole town seemed to be united in the celebration of some general holyday. Rockets were discharged, Roman candles illuminated the air, and large bonfires blazed in the main street. At 9½ o'clock the excitement became intense. People closed their dwellings, and the alarm became general and painful. Arriving at the town, not less than three thousand neonle were found congregated to tol. Arriving at the town, not less than three thousand people were found congregated together, many of whom were armed with pistols and other weapons. Cheers rung upon the air, and a universal jubilee appeared to be in progress. Inquiry proved that the object of this assemblage was to witness the burning in effigy of some parties who have prominently taken side against the Staten Islanders. "At about ten o'clock, amid the cheers of the

immense multitude, a precession, headed by martial music, started for Tompkinsville. In front of the procession was borne an effigy of Dr. Thompson. This effigy was dressed in black, with a white cravat, and was groaned all

black, with a white cravat, and was groaned all along the route, pursued by the crowd.

"Next came an effigy labelled "Erastus Brooks." The assemblage appeared to have a peculiar spite against Mr. Brooks, on account of the various publications in the Express, reflecting on the conduct of the Staten Islanders. The effigy was rather a poor imitation of a Sepoy, and presented a ludicrous appearance.

"Next came an effigy of Henry J. Raymond, editor of the Times. Mr. Raymond was dressed up in a suit of black, and presented a ridiculous eight. All along the route he was bespat-tered with dust and mud, and groaned. There

tered with dust and mud, and groaned. There was no inscription about him of any kind.

"The most ludicrous of the efficies was one of Mirs. Uhl, proprietress of the Staats Zeitung. This lady, it appears, has been "pitching in" to the Staten Islanders lately, and the Germans of that place determined to retaliate. They procured a horrible-looking false face, which represented a horrible-looking old woman. The nose was of immense size, the eves fearrepresented a horrible-looking old woman. The nose was of immense size, the eyes fearfully protruded, and the cheeks were sunken. The face was placed on a wooden neck, two feet long, and the body was made of ragged clothes. The German portion of the population guarded this affair, and kept up a terrible bawling all around it, all along the route of the precession.

the precession.

"Next in order was the effigy of Jacob La Forge, once an Assemblyman from Staten Island, and now an opponent of the extreme measures resorted to by the people in ridding themselves of the Quarantine buildings. The The procession moved into Tompkinsville amid tremendous cheering. Bonfires were lighted, Roman candles and aky-reckets were displayed in profusion, and the greatest excitement prein profusion, and the greatest excitement pre-

The Hudson River railroad, at Fishkill Land ing, was the scene of a very serious accident last week Tuesday. A collision occurred between the cattle trains, by which five persons were killed and two were injured. One of the trains having stopped for some purpose, the other one, not having received warning in time, came up behind, and ran into the first one, came up benind, and ran into the first one, making a complete wreck of several cars. Two engines were coupled to the rear train, which, being thrown from the track, ran into a large machine shop and were broken to pieces, after throwing down, in their progress, the large brick chimney of the establishment. We also chronicle this morning two railroad accidents in Ohio, which occurred yesterday, and by both

of which lives were lost. Rev. Henry N. Day, formerly of New Haven, Ct, has been elected President of the Ohio Fe-male College.

ment will act upon their reports by the next spring. Those who, from an inherent love of Slavery, had hoped to see the great scheme of the Czar defeated, are likely to be disappointed.

Potato Crep in Ireland.

According to the competent authority of the Banner of Ulster, the breadth of land under potatoes this year in the northern counties will be found, perhaps, to exceed 1,250,000 acres, and it adds:

"Last season's crop turned out well, ample in yield, and, as a general rule, excellent in quality. This season's crop of the early varieties is very superior. We are now only in the second week of August, and yet the prices for excellent potatoes in the Belfast market are under those which, at a similar period of the season, ruled the markets before the advent of the potato disease. Some solitary cases of the old disease are to be seen in a few fields in the country; those instances, however, are so triding as not to be worth any serious notice. The sale of superior qualities at fourpeace as stone (about eight cents a peck) will give some idea of the healthy and prolific state of the crop."—Dublin paper.

The Queen of Spain has a scheme for removing begrang. They are not to be allowed to independent of the potato disease, and there is hope that he and in held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the held it, and if he had made one cut more, the spar was dallen upon some twenty men the bapar and whe had been hauling, and were still holding on below. Seeing what had been done, Lieut. Hudson jumped at and caught the two parts of the half-severed rope, and held on until the manket the top, and was so strained and bruised that he had to be taken ashore, and lost his the held it, and if he had made one cut more still holding on below. Seeing what had been done, Lieut. Hudson jumped at and ca

and Lieut. Heywood. The galaxy and night, and everything ready for action on board.

Lieut. Sayer, U. S. M., has reported for duty at the Brocklyn barracks.

The U. S. steamer Roanoke, the new flagship of the home squadroe, sailed from Boston on last Thursday. Her crew is that of the Colorado, which vessel is turned over to the authorities of the Charlestown yard.

The cutter Harriet Lane will be reported ready for sea on Friday next.

The San Jacinto is spoken of as going to Paragusy; but she draws too much water to pass Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.

The new steam sloop of war at the Portsmouth navy yard is already beginning to make some show in the large ship house. The keel is laid, and twenty-eight of her sixty-five square frames are up. Constructor Hanscom thinks from the nice afternoon of the 9th instruction of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship for the new line between frames afternoon of the 9th instruction of the San Juan del Norte. She is intended for some lake Nicer a

is the theatre of the Oregon Indian war. There can be no doubt that his influence over them will facilitate the realization of the purposes of will facilitate the realization of the purposes of the Government. In no part of Oregon is the "Big Black Gown" unknown or unappreciated. His influence over the Blackfeet nation is su-preme, and the Flatheads and adjacent tribes are scarcely less submissive to his counsels. The Government has therefore consulted its

own interests in his appointment to the chap-laincy of the Oregon army.—St. Louis Dem. The electrician, De Santy, has sent another remarkable and mysterious dispatch from Trinity Bay, in regard to the ocean cable. The Philadelphia Press, referring to it, says:

"He gives assurance to the agent of the Associated Press, that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature in the way of difficulties of an electrical nature in the way of the working of the cable. Beyond this, he says, he declines to make any statement. This is all right, if the agent of the New York As-sociated Press is to control the electrical move-ments of the cable; but it is a direct insult to the common sense of the commercial men of the country, if they are expected to countenance and support such a gigantic monoply. It would be well enough for electrician De Santy, in his next dispatch from Trinity Bay, to inform us whether the ocean cable has been laid for the benefit of a few individuals, or the whole pub-

The same journal observes: "A telegraph dispatch from New York in forms us that about \$5,000 have been subscribed for procuring testimonials to Cyrus W. Field, Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett, Woodhouse, and others, ergaged in laying the Atlantic ca-ble. This is all proper, if 'and others' in-cludes the hardy American and British tars."

Peter Cooper, in one of his cable-dinne speeches, tells of a new triumph in the telegraph art. A man on a railroad line away from stations, wanting to communicate an account of a difficulty, broke the telegraph wire, and, by touching the ends together, made the call sig-nals, and communicated from one office to an other; and then, by touching the ends of the wire to his tongue, got the answers he desired.

Aleck Stephens's papers in Georgia deny that he went to Illinois to adjust the Douglas and Buchanan difficulty, but for pleasure and recre-ation, and to see Healy, the artist, at Chicago, and they say that he neither saw nor had communication with Douglas while there.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners assembled at Detroit on Tuesday, Rev. Mark Hoppins, D. D., in the chair. The treasurer reported the receipts from all sources during the year at \$33,480; expenditures, \$37,241; leaving, with the debt of the previous year, a deficit of \$40,870. Two corporate members and five missionaries have died during the year; nineteen new missionaries have gone out. teen new missionaries have gone out.

The deaths from fever at New Orleans or Sunday and the latter part of Saturday number-ed 100. The total number of yellow-fever deaths during last week were 450—an increase of 48

Some of the points of resemblance between the Austrian Government and the Buchanan Administration are, that Austria expends a hundred and fifty millions annually, and ex-ceeds her income by one sixth; the great burden of Austria is her 500,000 soldiers—ours is the army of office-holders and contractors. One of the differences is, that Austria squelched out "popular sovereignty" in Hungary, and Buchanan tried to do it in Kansas, and failed.

The Mayor and Council of Jersey City gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the cable fleet on Friday evening.

Charles M. Baker, aged about 40, and registering himself from Boston, but believed, from his conversation, to belong in one of the Western States, attempted to commit suicide at the Franklin House in Bangor, Me., by taking morths that he cannot recover. phine. It is thought that he cannot recover. The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for

Liverpool yesterday, with 37 passengers and \$110,000 in specie.

It is said that the Washington post office intends to charge postage on letters and speeches sent franked from that office, when the members whose franks are used, are known to be absent, and have authorized others to use their names.

We learn that Mr. Whitehouse, the English electrician who has heretofore had the matter in charge, has given place to Professor Thompson, of Edinburgh, as his successor; and that if the latter gentleman should fail to secure the objects desired, he will give place to Mr. Hughes, of the United States, the inventor of an instrument from which important results to ocean telegraphing may yet be realized. A Mr. Bishop, who accompanied Mr. Hughes to English and, is now on his return, for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Hughes at Trinity Bay. The cable continues unimpaired in all respects.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch preached the first sermon

The trial of David Y. Dudley, for the mur-der of Eliphalet Berry, terminated at Bath, Me., on Saturday last, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Dudley State prison.

A Texas paper mentions that, in one of the counties of that State, "nine children have been killed by their parents within the last three months." Lord Palmerston, the veteran British states

man, proposes to retire from public life, and reside on his estate in Sligo, Ireland. James G. Patterson, of Hartford, a success ful stone-worker and artist, is going to Rome to secure some of the productions of the sculptor Bartholomew for that city; and he is to build the monument to that city; and he is to build the monument to the memory of the Pennsyl-vania volunteers who fell in the Mexican war, and for which that State has appropriated \$35,000.

Francis E. Spinner is nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the 17th (Herkimer, &c.) district of New York.

There has been a great banquet at Paris in honor of Professor Morse, at which the whole company, 83 in number, were Americans. Prof. Morse, Rev. Mr. Seeley, Minister Mason, Sidney E. Morse of the New York Observer, Winthrop Atwill of the New York Evangelist, and others,

That interesting story of the young English lady saved from death at Cawnpore, India, to travel about with the rebels for months, is pronounced a hoax, the invention of two Mohamnedan girls.

The Democratic conferees of the sixteenth The Democratic conferees of the sixteening Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composing the counties of Cumberland, York, and Perry, have failed to nominate a candidate. The York delegates have gone home, after joining with those of Perry in adopting a resolution, declaring that in no event should John A. Ahl, the present Lecompton member of Congress be renominated.

Hall, Republican, for Governor of Vermont, has a mejority exceeding 16,000 votes. One hundred and eleven Republicans are elected to the House of Representatives from 131 towns.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been renominated manimously, in the 14th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for a fifth term in Congress. Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, the straight Re publican candidate for Governor last year, is a lelegate to the Convention at Worcester.

Hon. John F. Potter has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the first district in Wisconsin.

Hon. G. W. Summers, in a letter to the

Richmond Whig, declines the use of his name in connection with the office of Governor of Virginia. He has no idea of being beaten wice in eight years. George Newbold, President of the Bank of America at New York, died yesterday morning, while on a visit to some of his friends in Pennsylvania. He was 78 years of age, and his sick

less was very brief. Queen Victoria, at the palace of Pottsdan was conducted by her daughter to the rooms formerly occupied by Frederick the Great, and in which no alteration has been permitted to be

The Regent of the Mount Vernon Association has appointed Miss P. A. Ogden Vice Regent for the State of New Jersey. Miss Ogden is the daughter of the late Col. Aaron Ogden, and resides at Elizabeth, New Jersey, with her brother, the Hon. E. B. D. Ogden.

The Spanish Mission has been offered to Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, in furtherance of the policy of sending to Spain only such men as are obnoxious to that Government from their declared designs upon Cuba.

William C. Bryant and family arrived from

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The result of the convention of railroad presidents is a general advance of passenger rates from all the western points of New York of three dollars, and to Philadelphia of a very slight amount, so as to make the rates to both points the same as they were previous to the reduction.

Those rates, as well as the new schedule of freight charges to and from New York and the different points West, will go into effect after the ratification of the four lines interested.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeat testimony of hundreds of persons, of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by

druggists generally.

company, has been seen to Joseph Letters per minute, which is a bandered per cent. faster than the Whitehouse, when they work at all, which is a bandered per cent. faster than the Whitehouse, when they work at all, which is a bandered per cent. faster than the Whitehouse, when they work at all, which is a bander per cent. faster than the Whitehouse, when they work at all, which is a bander per cent. faster than the Whitehouse, who is the chief electrician of the complax, has become much examperated by his the laying of the cable. It is said than Mr. Whitehouse, who is the chief electrician of the complax, has become much examperated by his to miscoess, and there is hope that he will reduce the complax of the cable content of the complax of the complax of the complax of the cable content of the cable content of the complax of the complax

as subject of intimidation. He resigned his seat, and threw himself upon his constitute energy, only to be immediately returned by a largely increased majority.

Since then, his right to free speech has sellowen searces of the confessed that he has exercised it, to use a pertinent colloquialism, "with a vengeance."

Year York, Spt. 12.—From the California News.

New York, Spt. 12.—From the California News are gathered:

The new star gathered:

The result way is rapidly progressing, and and antipolity of the ensury to press forward, openly or covertly, or to give legislative sanction to the projects of that institution which he so abbora. Just as regularly as a new Congress opena, he is up at the final that the final the final that the final the final that the miners of the final that the miners of the final that the final that the final that the size opportunity to deliver one of his "initiation which he so abbora."

A fire at Sonora on the 8th consumed a half before she will go in the water, a large and good mean the plan of Lord Lyndharse's samous trades in Parliament, the short-comings of the Connection of the California disparation is spoken of as going to be followed soon by the Washington, former by the Merch and the miners of the Control of war at the Ports and the miners of the control of war at the Option of war at the Ports and the miners of the control of war at the Option of war at the Ports and the service of the "Echo" is indeed a fortunate of the Colifornia disparation of the California of war at the Option of war at the Option of war at the Option of war at the Ports and the miners of the California of war at the Option of wa

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NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ABOLITION S CIRTY will be held at Syracuse, New York, on Wednes day and Thursday, September 29th and 30th, 1858, com mencing at two o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday. The Annual Report and Treasurer's Report will be pre-sented, officers elected, resolutions discussed, and measures proposed for enlarged operations. It is hoped that there will be a large and general a tendance of true men, prepared to devise liberal thing and inaugurate a new era of active and efficient enter

orise. By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM GOODELL, Cor. Sec. N. B. The time and place are so selected as to accom nodate those who desire to attend the Jerry Rescue Ce ebration immediately afterward, viz: first of October,

Editors please copy.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertise writes: "I know it to be all it is recommended; havin sel it in my family for six or seven years." "Every mother and housekeeper must often act as amily physician in the numerous illnesses and accident hat occur among children and servants. For many o hese cases, Davis's Pain Killer is an indispensable arti-

cle. In diarrhœa it has been used and effected cures For cuts and bruises it is invaluable ".—N. Y. Examines "PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER .- This medicine has be come an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in ever bale of goods sent to country merchants, as ten, coffee, o sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor."—Glen" " DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLUR.-Notwithstanding

the many imitations of this article, and many other med-teir es in the market pretending to answer the same pur-pose, yet the sale of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be Try it!"—Brunswick Telegraph. For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, boo eller, Seventh street.

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This Farm is fourteen miles from Alexandria, and seventeen miles from Washington, and adjoins tae county seat. The turnpike bounds the tract on the north, the village on the west, and the railroad to Alexandria runs nearly parallel with the north line, a few rods distant Soil of good quality, abundance of desirable timber, and watered with durable springs and brooks, besides a weil of living water before the door. Near 200 acres under culivation. and fenced in fair-sized fields and yards. Fences good, being made of good material. The dwelling brick, containing seven rooms, a large cellar, besides halls, and near sixty feet of portice. A splendld grove of Aspen and Locust trees surrounding the house. Good out-buildings, in modern style, well arranged, of good materials. There is an abundance of fruit trees such as apples, peaches, cherries, quinces, curr. nis, &c., among, which are choice varieties.

The above Farm is well adapted to both grain and grass, capecially the latter.

There are beautiful building sites on the front, in full view of the entire village and railroad, and \$100 per acre has frequently be'n refused for single acres of this front land.

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land.

The privileges of good schools, churches, mills, stores, mechanics, &c., are always at hand. A healthier section of country is not to be found.

A ready market, at high prices, is found for all the products of the garden, orchard, or farm, in the neighboring cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. Price \$18 per acrs. For further particulars, address. W. M. WATSON & CO., Columbia Land Office, Washington, D THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE UNION

THE attention of Parmers, Millers, Packers of Port and Raisers of Western Produce generally, is called to the above institution.

The first store chartered by the above institution we into operation in the fall of 1847, and now there are above; thundred stores, loosted mostly in the New Englas States, doing business on the principles of the protective Union. States, doing bashess on the principles of the procedure Union.

They have a depot in Boston, Mass., for the reception of all kinds of produce; and their agent, John G. Kaulback, jun., receives and disposss of it to the Union stores, as they send on their orders.

The business is done exclusively for each, and the agency is supported by commissions, regulated by the central Board of Trade.

The subscriber would be happy to hear from any one having any of the above goods to market, or wishing for information respecting the working of Union stores, &c., and may be addressed as Boston, Mass.

JOHN G. KAULBACK, Jun., NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Maine Election. The Maine Election.

Portland, Sept. 14 — The election in this State for Governor, members of Congress and the Legislature, took place yesterday. The returns are scattering. In 131 towns, Newell, (Rep.) for Governor, receives 31,087; Smith, (Dem.,) 27,108.

The first Congressional district is doubtful, but, in the third, Johnson (Dem.) is probably elected. In the fifth and sixth districts, the Republicans have undoubtedly elected their candidates.

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The National Republican Association desire to call the attention of the opponents of the present Administration to the importance ct thorough and systematic circulation and distribution of tracts, speeches, and essays, bearing upon the important questions now agitating to

country.

With this view, they have issued, and will continue to publish, from time to time, the mr st important speeches which have been and shall be delivered or written.

We trust that all who are interested in de-

be delivered or written.

We trust that all who are interested in defeating the Pro Slavery or Administration Party in the approaching fall elections, will purchase these documents for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors. The Association are appealed to for documents for gratuitous circulation to an extent far beyond their means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the several States to take this work upon themselves, and see that their several localities are fully supplied with the proper kind of documents. Heretofore, this work has been done by the Members of Congress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibity will devolve upon other friends of the cause.

The very low price at which these documents are furnished, which is much less than the cost of publishing and enveloping, owing to the fact that the Association is conducted solely at the voluntary principle, puts it within the reach of every one to aid in their distribution.

B. B. French, President.

L. CLEPHANE, Secretary.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

The National Republican Association at Washington, D. C., are prepared to furnish, both to clubs and individuals, the following list of documents, at the rates and prices annexed At 75 cents ver 100 covies, enveloped and trees

of documents, at the rates and prices annexed At 75 cents per 100 copies, enveloped and free

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Constitution.

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S Dean, Conn.: Kansas—Slavery—The Lecompte a Constitution.

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W. H. Seward, N. Y.: Closing Speech on the Kansas Augustion.

tion.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE LABOR IN TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS. Emancipation in the British West Indies.

Without reprinting in this number the cirealar of Mr. Tappan, we close for the present the series of replies to its questions, by inserting a long and remarkably lucid communica tion from the Hon. Samuel J. Prescod, a colored member of the Jamaica Legislature for the last thirteen years. When he first took his seat in that body, he was the only member of his color, and was exposed to every kind of insult, but he braved it all, and triumphed and now he, his wife, and daughter, are invite by the Governor to his balls, &c.

The communication abounds in facts, and i written with so much clearness, intelligence and candor, that it must carry conviction to every mind disposed to judge fairly. FROM HON. S. J. PRESCOD.

A Colored Member of the Jamaica Legislatur Presuming that you keep a copy of your queries, I shall merely indicate them by their

RELIGIOUS CONDITION 1. It is only of the externals of religion the I can presume to speak; and in this respective has been considerable advancement since the abolition of Slavery, but to what extend referable to that measure as a cause, I canno venture to say. By throwing open the plants tions to the efforts of zealous ministers, an giving the late slaves a right of independent action, emancipation has no doubt in som degree contributed to the result, but nothing more definite than this can be said on the sub

The Island is divided into eleven parisher each with its parish church and a rector, re-ceiving stipend from the nublic Treasury. Pre-viously to the establishment of the Diocese in viously to the establishment of the Diocese in 1824, this was the only recognised provision, in law or in fact, (the Wesleyans had a scarcely-tolerated mission in Bridgetown,) for the spiritual wants of the community. The rectors were ordained in England, and, after they got into their livings here, led very free and easy lives, in nothing distinguishable, generally speaking, from other gentlemen of their class. The religion of that time was of a very low, unpretentions standard, and the least said of the prevailing morality, amongst even the very highest classes, the better. The Diocesan polity effected a very important reform in the ity effected a very important reform in the character of the clergy and their ministeria functions, giving the first impulse to that move There are now, in the churches, some twenty-six or twenty-seven chapels of ease and chapel schools scattered over the Island, and a numerous body of cuents of public stipends. The Moravia too, have got a footing amongst us, and, with the Wesleyans, have been greatly extending their borders, the latter having in this town alone two fine, large chapels, in place of the one of rather contracted dimensions demolish ed by a white mob in 1823, besides several stations, some of them with neat chapels, other parts of the Island.

other parts of the Island.

Religion is now very much the fashion with all classes—God alone is the judge as to its earnestness. Immorality in its grosser forms is far less brazen-faced and rampant among the more respectable classes, white and colored; and even in the lower grades of society it is wery much modified in appearance, daily losing its more revolting aspect, and assuming that of approved gentility. We may not be better than we were a quarter of a century ago, but we are decidedly more refined. We sin more

fective in the way of schools than the far great er number of those provided for our people. The teachers themselves are, for the most part, awfully illiterate, their only qualificat would seem, for the very important duties thrust upon them, being a sort of reputation for what is called *piety*. The much-abused Bible is generally the only reading book in these schools. The children learn a hymn or two, the catechism, a few misapprehended texts of Scripture, to scrawl with a pen upon paper, and read with a shocking drone or sing song, mispronouncing half the words. This is the education they get, and you may judge of its value in a moral and mental point of view. The best I can say for it is, that it does not always spoil a child of good natural

reason to believe that the efforts of not a few were partially successful. With regard to the children, the difficulties were in many instances, of a more depressing character. Some of the planters seemed to have a horror of education, as destructive of that unreasoning obedience they had been accustomed to from their slaves. Others were simply averse to the withdrawal of the children from the light work of the estates by which they were trained to usefulness, for the purpose of making "scholars" of them. And for one or other of these reasons, in not a few instances, (I speak of what has come under my own notice,) the parent was threatened with ejectment from the estate, or the infliction of a fine in shape of special rent for the child, as the penalty for sending it to school. I know some who actually paid this penalty. These are by-gones, which are only noted here as part of the educational history of our peasantry. A better feeling now happily prevails through the country; and the education of these people, and the improvement generally of their social condition, as a means of moral advancement, are everywhere acknowledged to be necessary small the improvement generally of their social successful and condition, as a small of the problems of the problems

remarks that may assist you in the better ap-CRIME.

3. The criminal statistics of Slavery are altogether unattainable for purposes of comparison. The petty offences which now so greatly swell the records of our courts were mostly punished by the masters when committed by slaves, even against others than their masters, it being matter of common courtesy to apply to the master, in the first instance, for satisfaction in such cases; and hence, generally speaking, only the more heisous offences, to which the power of the master was deemed inadequate, were brought before the public tribunals for punishment. This class of crima has certainly not increased amongst the emancipated slaves;

ommodity: and if not bought in the end to be commodity; and it not bought in the end to be incorporated with some adjoining estate, it not unfrequently ran to waste. Emancipation, by diffusing labor, so to speak, and rendering the purchase of it, according to need, possible to the small land owner with little capital, at once enhanced the market value of such lands, and, enhanced the market value of such lands, and, by reaction, of land generally through the Island. Land that, thirty years ago, no one would have taken as a gift, with the obligation attached of paying taxes for it—sandy beach, rocky gully-sides, and the like, now sell readily, in small allotments, to laborers, at four handred dollars per acre, and land of better quality at an enhanced value of at least 50 per cent. In two or three years, the laborer contrives, by grubbing stones, soiling, composting, &c., to convert the ugliest and most unpromising lot into a very garden of fruitfulpromising lot into a very garden of fruitful-

SECURITY OF PERSON AND PROPERTY. 5. There can be no manner of doubt that emancipation has given increased security to person and property. To say nothing of the slaves themselves, whose persons and such property as they might possess were greatly at the mercy of their masters, and to some exthe mercy of their masters, and to some extent of every free man who cared to do a spiteful thing, the masters themselves never felt secure, either in person or property, against the machinations of their slaves, aspiring to be free, or seeking to be avenged for wrongs blandly styled "imaginary." I have heard of some proprietors whom this feeling of insecurity drove to take up their residence in England, and it would scarcely have been surprising had all gone that could. Fortunately, the lucifer match was not an invention of those days, or the feeling would, no doubt, have been too intensified to be borne. That feeling has worn off altogether with the abolition of Slavery; and, as a community, we all now go to our rest at night perfectly assured that, in the natural course of

You are aware that, under the abolition act, a period of apprenticeship, as it was called, in-tervened between absolute slavery and absolute freedom. During this period, the laborars were tervened between absolute slavery and absolute freedom. During this period, the laborers were required to give a certain number of days' work severy week to their employers (late owners;) and whilst it was the interest of one party to give as little as possible, it was the interest of the other to get as much as possible for the day's work. These conflicting interests, as might have been expected, were a constant source of litigation and dispute between the particular friends. When the passed over him there have whitehead his head and bent his shoulders, but they have never found his voice faltering or his heart wavering in the struggle for Free.

parties.

The special justices, appointed under the act to adjudicate between them, were being continually called upon to decide as to the alleged tives must be fraught with memories of the past to the 'Senior Member.' He has seen

maintenance of the slaves in food, clothing, &c., which, in my view, constituted not a fourth

cents, or more, for the day's work, or next to nothing. What may be the actual average through the crop, I cannot presume to say. The laborers like it as well as most planters; whether the excitement it induces may not be one pleasing feature in it, as regards the former, may be worthy of inquiry. I dislike it myself, because of its gambling character, and because, when we get into general use a more steady motive power than the wind, it might be very difficult to alter the terms of this contract, as it now is, at times, to induce the lacents, or more, for the tract, as it now is, at times, to induce the laborers, in fair reaping weather, to give their attention to other descriptions of work required on the estate during the crop season.

But to return to the question of comparativ cost. If we take, as we assuredly should, as toes not always spoil a child of good natural parts.

The emancipated slaves, at the very outset, evinced a most carnest desire for instruction, both for themselves and their children; and had they been met then in a proper spirit and with a proper educational system, we should have been very much the better for it as a community at this time. It was no uncommon thing during the first year or two of emancipation to see men and women, some of them far advanced in years, with spelling books and primers from which they were striving to acquire the art of reading. The difficulties of attainment, with the necessity of daily labor for subsistences, got the better, no doubt, in most eases, of this zeal for learning; but there is reason to believe that the efforts of not a few were partially successful. With regard to the children, the difficulties were in many instances, of a more depressing character. Some of the planters seemed to have a horror of education, as destructive of that unreasoning obedience they had been accustomed to from theight work of the estates by which they were trained to usefulness, for the purpose of making "scholars" of them and for one or other of these reasons, in not a few interesting women notice), the parent was threatened my own notice), the parent was threatened with ejectment from the light work of the states by which they were trained to usefulness, for the purpose of making "scholars" of them. And for one or other of these reasons, in not a few interesting women notice), the parent was threatened my own notice). The parent was threatened my own notice), the parent was threatened my own notice), the parent was thr elements, into the calculation as regards Slavery, not only the cost of feeding, clothing, &c., cultivated, on their own showing, at a serious loss, the cultivation being only persisted in to furnish employment for their slaves, whom they were bound in law to maintain. I remember a labored estimate of our Island agent,* Mr. J. P. Mayers, himself a proprietor, put in before a committee of the House of Commons, the mine along of 6d (six-agen) steeling per our showing a loss of 6d (sixpence) sterling per cwt. on sugar made in this Island and sold in the English market; so that, as he said, the larger the crop of sugar, the greater the loss sustained

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Weed, the venerable editor of the Alba-

The special justices, appointed made the second of Haganin and Company of the remore of Haganin and Company of the remore of Haganin and Company of the remore made in Regula, with the
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were a portion of its accompaniments.

The habits of the philosophers were as well The habits of the philosophers were as well arranged as their camp. At daybreak they all bathed in the lake, and then separated for the different pursuits of the day. Agassiz caught bugs and water insects with an industry and enthusiasm that astonished the guides, who are more bent on getting rid of the same insects than in securing them. Sam Dunning, one of our guides, who saw him, imitates his manner very successfully, running around, as if endeavoring to catch some imaginary insect, if endeavoring to catch some imaginary insect, which he at last secures, either in the air or in his mop of bair, and then, as he pinches him his mop of bair, and then, as he pinches him between the thumb nails, exclaims, 'A vere fine specimen of a boog—vere.' Dr. Wyman col-lects specimens of the anatomy of the wild ani-mals of the district, and the distended stomachs of deer may be seen, inflated with wind, and tied up with threads, between different trees, like huge spiders, waiting to entrap you. Holmes shoots and writes, Emerson reads and watches Stillman fish; and when the day's amusements are ended, the supper dispatched, and the whole party are gathered around the big fire, earnest in their talk and lively expression it would not be spice to efficient the training of the training of the spice of the s sion, it would not be amiss to affirm that no other such coterie of minds is assembled at one hearth side, from the land of the chivalry to where 'the fisher baits his angle and the hunter twangs his bow' on the larchen banks

of the Temiscouta." Rev. William Butler, an American mission ary of the Methodist church in India, has re cently sent home a box of curiosities, gathered during the rebellion. Among them are four Hindoo idols, well executed in marble; two marble slabs, venerated as bearing the print of Mohammed's hand and foot, miraculously imvelvet and gold. Mr. Butler takes a more favorable view of the present state of affairs and the prospects of the immediate re-establishment of British supremacy, than we have seen elsewhere. He is located at Bareilly, in the very heart of the rebellious district, and has seen the commencement and suppression of the outbreak, and his views are therefore entitled to great weight. He says that England's supremacy is being fast accomplished, and that probably on a basis of greater permanence than ever. His letter was written in June, at Nynee Tal, whither he removed for safety, at the height of the rebellion:

Tal, whither he removed for safety, at the height of the rebellion:
"The country is settling down to its usual

sionaries that could be sent. We have also a good market, with moonshees, and indeed every-thing we want. Nothing can be more admi-

York, for his perseverance in superintending the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable."
On the margin is the motto, "Nil desperandum; Perseverantia vincit."
A letter from Paris says that the successful

A letter from Paris says that the successful laying of the cable excited scarcely any attention there; the papers had merely published the brief dispatches from Valentia Bay, without a single word of additional notice. The

out a single word of additional notice. The magnitude and value of the event does not appear to be at all appreciated.

The London Funch, after speaking of the advantages of a city and country residence, without the heavy taxes of the former—which is an item worthy of consideration. A gardener's house, stable, and barn; a pump of never-failing water, of appearor quality, at the door; fruit trees, ornamental trees, and large shrubs, in abundance. It is an abundance it is as as ander." Punch also informs the world that his first dispatch from America over the cable was, "From America to Dear Old Punch—Punch, my boy, let's liquor."

The submersion of the cable has two effects upon it; the weight of the water compresses the gutta percha coating, and makes the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the estable was the property of the submersion of the cable was the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the estable was the property of the submersion of the cable has two effects upon it; the weight of the water compresses the gutta percha coating, and makes the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the estable was the property of the submersion of the cable has two effects upon it; the weight of the water compresses the gutta percha coating, and makes the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the estable was the property of the submersion of the cable has two effects upon it; the weight of the water compresses the gutta percha coating, and makes the insulation more perfect, thus preventing the estable was the property of the former—which is an item worthy of considerations. A gardener's house, stable, and barn; a pump of never-failing water, of appearor quality, at the door; fruit trees, ornamental trees, and large shrubs, in abundance. The submersion quality, at the door; fruit trees, ornamental trees, and large shrubs, in abundance. The submersion quality at the door; fruit trees, ornamental trees, and large shrubs, in abundance. The submersion of the cable was, "From America over the cable was, "From Ame

ages among the Arabs and in some of the cities of the Barbary States. The disease first broke out among an Arab tribe, about six hours disstand we were a quarter of a century 3g0, but we are decidedly more refined. We sin more decorously.

PRICE OF LAND.

4. There has been a very marked increase in the value of land since emancipation, and I should not hesitate to say in consequence of that measure. Land was only valuable during senerally are of a very low standard, those for the children of the laboring classes most despicably low. Even at this day, when public work statement of the laboring classes most despicably low. Even at this day, when public of education for the people, when the Legislation at the provident owner of a camp, and an excellent spruce-covered with a few alaves unthrittily sold off the latter, it as personned to the question of the charge of the saves in food, clothing, &c., which, in my view, constituted not a fourth of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the saves in the value of land since emancipation, and I should not hesitate to say in consequence of that measure. Land was only valuable during always to work it; and those whe did not not the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the laboring classes most despond the discussion for the people, when the Legislation at the latter of the proportion to the facility of procurs in galaves to work it; and those who did not never thought of investing in land beyond the more retained by the charge of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the children of the charge.

The average wages of free labor have been prior the children of the children of the children of the children of the saves unthriting the children of the saves unthriting the children of the processes on a proportion of a few acres with a few alaves unthriting sold off the latter sometimes more. Night and day the bodies of the dead were cast hastily into their shallow graves, and the cries of the Moorish women, sequence of their circulars to that effect, Bengazi and all the ports of northern Africa have been placed in strict quarantine. Consul Crowe remained at his post during all these horrors for ten mortal weeks, until he had lost all his servants but one, and was so much affected by the dreadful effluvia from the neighboring cem stery, that his stomach rejected all he ate of drank. Then, feeling that he could no longer be of any service, he sailed for Tripoli, and after passing seventeen days in the lazaretto from death.

The Dolphin is the first United States manof-war that has captured a cargo of slaves, and
landed them in the United States. The crew
of the slaver were partly American and partly
Spanish. There were 470 slaves taken on
board on the coast of Africa, of whom 143 died
during the voyage of 40 days, and 12 have died
since the capture of the vessel. The excitement and amazement of the poor wretches, when
they saw their late masters in irons, was intense, and they destroyed a large quantity of
provisions and water in attempting to get a
small amount for their own use. Capt. Bradford therefore thought it best to restore their
former masters to temporary authority over
them, till he should get to Charleston, and he
says "they had to resort to the fiercest cruelty,
before they could break up these practices of
the slaves." The United States law of 1820,
which makes the slave trade piracy, dooms
American citizens serving in slave vessels to the
penalty of death. Will the slave power allow
these kidoappers to be hung? We shall see.

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the slaves." The United States law of 1820,
which makes the slave trade piracy, dooms
American citizens serving in slave vessels to the
penalty of death. Will the slave power allow
these kidoappers to be hung? We shall see. The Dolphin is the first United States man Mohammed's hand and foot, miraculously impressed in them; an elegant copy of the Koran, illuminated and annotated, and a cap of state belonging to one of the princes of Delhi, of velvet and gold. Mr. Butler takes a more favorable view of the present state of affairs

ment to the coast of Africa, with all the attendant horrors of the middle passage, to say noth-

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Clara Arden. Davi and in hope. He ha of his. He had been kindred, friends, and she was a princessthe mountain, with th gentle shepherd was he kingly warrior. versity. He had thre touch, and was learn my bands to war, and was anointed indeed peaceful, harmonious to be henceforward a to stand before me took me into her sitt while she looked at. It was a large pict oils, of a youth in t He stood alone in a v with lightning dartin and lurid cloud abo

around him darkened

out of which his face

in the glare of the fla

was girt about his al

eash. He held and l

in his right hand; an

told, as I was, that th hand had been at nee which only death con moccasined foot, plan among the crags who and almost as swift as Rocky Mountain she above him, looked do while beneath him, o skulked away. His f and rarest Roman typ metrical, delicate, and dark, mellow, warm, with such tints would very handsome man. about this man, which that. Slight as he w ously, infinitely, full ugly, gross, soulless, fighter or the anaco nerve and energy of manly angel! It wa a high and strong h generous red blood those smooth olive not more sweet than musing eyes seemed with the shadow of a but not to fear it. O a foe in such a mar one's side, one would any other foe. Resol al, impassioned, mo

seemed as if born to

then the world. If h

of manhood, what was

and where are such n

ask the seraphim! I

not rejected some of

worthy? They over

which, like their Me

them from it; they climbing feet, and les

a cloud receives them

But was it so with not. Let us go on, a

unboyed himself wond of his absence. Per made old by months which, though she wo surprised and felt it from the first, that she and her br after his arrival, at S not fail of their annua more assiduous, consid than she had ever ha needed that she shoul She had got back a n and he seemed to her admired, respected, a then, she missed the to have some one to ways had Ned to serv it had not been for To not know what she si that made half the di fancy the rest; but w the latter remained fancy; but she had, h Willingly, to make up His face was very he somer than ever before was not the dear old ned on her shoulde had been promising h past, that she should gone-nobody knew never see it again. think so. The look ed at and admire at rest, the most habite tern in its determina it which showed that t armor on. At such t watched him, unobse

barrier, inexplicable him and her; and the arily, go to him, and come playful come his own old smi bright by contrast, an ever it might be town could not change, su charge and play-fellor and, if she would hat fi she reverenced his reverenced to assume that posed to assume the posed to assume the contract of the country to t

posed to assume the posed to assume the posed to assume the posed to find it to assign to him. We advice, it always see shough, when he gavile, temperate, and we have he knew for his grawell as he acknowled.